FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

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MORE ON CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION SESSION IN SOFIA

Zhivkov Receives Delegates

AU311712Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA)--Today, the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received Mr Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union.

At the meeting, which proceeded in cordial comradely atmosphere, were discussed issues pertaining to the growing Bulgaro-Soviet economic cooperation.

Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov received the leaders of delegations that took part in the 51st session of the Standing Foreign Trade Commission with the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. He expressed gratitude on the convention of the commission's session in Sofia and reassured the representatives of the CMEA member-countries that Bulgaria will continue in the future to do whatever lies in her power to deepen socialist economic integration, as she has always done before.

The Bulgarian party leader and head of state made the fraternal socialist countries' foreign trade ministers familiar with the basic socio-economic problems on which the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian government have centered their attention. More precisely he dwelt on some concrete tasks aimed at raising efficiency and quality, which are to be reviewed at the forthcoming national conference of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

On behalf of the participants in the meeting, Mr Nikolay Patolichev, chairman of the Foreign Trade Commission with the CMEA, thanked for the cordial talk. He appraised highly the organization of the 51st session of the commission and expressed all the participants' admiration with the major (?successes) scored by the Bulgarian people in the spheres of industry, agriculture, science and technology.

The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov gave an official lunch to the participants in the 51st session of CMEA's Standing Foreign Trade Commission. The lunch, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by ministers and other officials.

Session Ends, Trade Noted

AU011459Y Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 1 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (BTA)--The 51st session of the CMEA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade was held here from March 28 through 31, 1978. The session was attended by delegations of the CMEA member-countries.

In accordance with the agreement between the CMEA and the Government of Yugoslavia, the session of the commission was attended by a delegation of the SFRY. Representatives of Vietnam and the Korean People's Democratic Republic took part in the session as observers.

The session of the commission reviewed and approved a report on the 1977 activity of the commission and on the further direction of its work. It was pointed out in the report and statements by the delegation leaders that the year 1977 is characterized by a further deepening and improving cooperation and by the development of the socialist economic integration, which was reflected in the high development rates of mutual foreign trade. The 1977 trade between the CMEA member-countries went up by 15 percent as against 1976 and exceeded 90,000,000,000 roubles.

In the two passed years mutual trade was effected in scopes greater than those provided for that period under the long-term trade agreements. Like in previous years, reciprocal deliveries between the CMEA member-countries allowed for meeting a considerable part of the needs of the CMEA member-countries from the import of the most important kinds of fuels, raw and other materials, machines and equipment, which helped the successful fulfillment of their national economy plans.

The trade of the CMEA member-countries with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1977 developed dynamically. Last year trade went up by 15 per cent.

When analysing trade results, the delegations pointed at the higher development rates of the trade in machines and equipment. Last year the export of this group of goods in mutual trade reached 18,800,000,000 roubles--by 17 per cent higher than in 1976.

The commission discussed the tasks which are faced by the foreign trade bodies of the countries in connection with working out the long-term target programmes for cooperation and approved the corresponding decision. The tasks of further improvement of the system for technical servicing of the machines and equipment supplied in mutual trade on a long-term planned basis, as well as some other matters, were duly discussed. The session of the commission proceeded in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding and cooperation.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1978 SIGNED WITH GREECE

AU3021152 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Text] A trade protocol for 1978 was signed today in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Greece. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and on the Greek side by Minister of Commerce Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos. The signing ceremony was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myzafer Ahmati and members of the Albanian Government trade delegation. Evstathios Mitsopoulos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and members of the Greek Government trade delegation also attended.

The Greek Government trade delegation led by Minister of Commerce Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos today visited the cities of Kruje and Durres. The delegation was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha. This evening Yeoryious Panayiotopoulos and other members of the Greek delegation attended a concert given at the opera and ballet theater in Tirana by the National Song and Dance Ensemble.

Greek Delegation Departs 2 Apr

AU0319552 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece led by Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, minister of commerce, left our country yesterday. The delegation was seen off by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Xhustin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others.

GREECE EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH HOXHA'S STATEMENT

AU0214452 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 1 Apr 78 AU

[Text] In its 28 March bulletin the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY published a communication by the Greek Government entitled "Enver Hoxha's Statement Has Been Received With Particular Satisfaction." The communication states that the Greek Government has received with particular satisfaction the statement made by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, in his speech delivered at Grapsh village, Gjirokaster District, for development of friendship and cooperation with the people of Greece and his warm advice to the Greek minority in Albania for preserving the language, traditions and folklore. This statement, the ATHENS NEWS AGENCY stresses, responds to Greece's stable policy for the development of relations of friendship and good neighborliness with Albania.

The communication by the Greek Government was published in the 29 March issue of the Greek newspapers and foreign language newspapers published in Greece. It is also reported that Greece's various press organs have widely voiced the speech of Comrade Enver Hoxha, stressing the importance which the speech devotes to the relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness between the two countries.

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES SOVIET PLUNDER BY MEANS OF CEMA

LD3112242 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, March 31 (ATA)--Recently, the Soviet social imperialists have increased the meetings in the framework of the neocolonialist organisation of CMEA for the plunder, subjugation, oppression and exploitation of the member countries.

The 84th meeting of the Executive Committee of CMEA took place in Moscow some time ago, while the 51st session of the Permanent Committee of the Trade Commission of this organisation is being held in Sofia. The Albanian press publishes today commentaries exposing the neocolonialist aims of the Soviet Union, stressing that every such meeting constitutes a further tightening of the noose round the neck of the vassal countries. At the Moscow meeting, writes ZERI I POPULLIT in its article, the Soviet social imperialists persisted on a still greater engagement of the labour power and capital investments of the CMEA member countries in the interest of the Russian metropolis. Through such demagogy as the "international division of labour", "economic integration", "cooperation", "specialisation" and other slogans, the Brezhnev clique exercises its direct dictate on the CMEA member countries, to bind them ever more to its chariot, to integrate them as much as possible in the social imperialist state.

At this CMEA meeting, the Soviet social imperialists laid the stress on the full inclusion of the energetic systems of the CMEA member countries in the Soviet energetic system. They openly demanded the increase of the "contribution" of the member countries to intensify the integration in the field of energetics.

Facts show, stresses the newspaper, that the Soviet social imperialists, pursuing typical neocolonialist policy have fully enslaved the CMEA member countries, which fully depend on the Russian metropolis for oil, gas, and other combustibles, raw materials, etc. In order to constantly maintain them under pressure and subjugation, to dictate on them more profitable prices for themselves, the Soviet social imperialists do not fully meet their needs for oil, gas and other combustibles.

The economic dependence of the COMECON member countries, and their unscruplulous plunder by the Soviet social imperialists, writes the newspaper further, is clearly seen also in the fact that the Kremlin chieftains compel them through "agreements" and other forms, to invest funds and other material means and dispatch labour power for the objects being set up in the Soviet Union in the framework of the so-called "joint programmes".

The social imperialist bosses have imposed on the vassal countries over 100 "agreements" on "cooperation and specialisation" of production in the field of machine building industry. They make these countries narrow the sphere of their production, give up the fulfilment of the demands with the products of their national industries and be "specialized" for few articles mainly for the needs of the Russian metropolis.

Implementing such a policy of the plunder of the accumulation of the vassal countries, stresses ZERI I POPULLIT, the Soviet social imperialists not only introduce these countries in the rails [as received] of the structure of the Soviet economy, but at the same time they liberate capitals to invest them in a profitable way for themselves later on, for expanion and to intensify the armaments race, in rivalry with the other superpower, U.S. imperialism.

A commentary of the Albanian news agency on the Sofia meeting, published by the press, stresses that this meeting, too, is being characterised by new pressure of the Soviet social imperialists to increase still more the dependence of the vassal countries on the Russian metropolis. Clamorously advertising the "economic socialist integration", says the commentary, the Soviet social imperialists are making use of the meeting to tighten the screws of the "allies", to impose on them new still more enslaving agreements which will deepend their trade deficit with the metropolis.

Meaningful is the fact that a few times [as received] before the opening of the meeting, it was reported on a further increase of the price of the oil the Soviet Union sells to the vassal countries, something which constitutes another heavy burden for these countries. The recent session of the COMECON Trade Commission is another clear confirmation of the relations between the boss and the vassal, relations which the Soviet social imperialists have imposed on the East European satellite countries, says the commentary in conclusion.

CONCENTRATION OF USSR, U.S. WARSHIPS IN MEDITERRANEAN SCORED

LD2411154Y Tirana ATA in English 0941 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

["Sabrerattling by Two Superpowers in the Mediterranean"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 24, ATA--The Soviet aircraft carrier Kiev accompanied by a destroyer with guided missiles of the Kashin type entered the waters of the Mediterranean recently. It is the second time during this year that this aircraft carrier entered the Mediterranean.

The concentration of warships of the two superpowers in the Mediterranean basin is a well-known practice of their aggressive activity and policy. Their navies serve to exert blackmail and threaten the freedom and independence of the countries of this area.

The increase of the number of their warships in this area has to do with their hegemonic aims. Just as the other parts of the world, the Mediterranean basin too is an arena of the fierce rivalry for hegemony between the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union.

It has long since attracted the ambitions of the superpowers, a thing which is seen in the increase of the number of their warships. According to foreign press data, now the number of their warships in this sea surpasses the figure of 120. The great concentration of the warships of the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, in the Mediterranean, just like in the other regions of the world, shows the deceitful character of their fruitless talks on "detente", "disarmament".

LLESHI GREETS SENEGAL'S SENGHOR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031540Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Leopold-Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of Senegal's independence, I send you cordial wishes for the prosperity of the people of Senegal and your personal happiness.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO SEES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY AS 'TWO FACED'

LD030958Y Sofia BTA in English 0813 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

["U.S. Double-Faced Political Moves"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA)--Washington's double-faced political moves are one of the subjects of the international round-up in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. Its author, Mr Yoan Mateev, was the most recent example cites President Carter's visit to Nigeria. The motives of the "warmth" of the USA to Nigeria, he writes, is Africa's riches and Nigerian petrol in particular, which, next to the oil of Saudi Arabia is the second in importance for the USA. The journalist points out that the tension caused by the double-faced line of conduct of the USA to Africa of late is being re-exploited by Washington so as to impede other extremely important tasks of detente: the discontinuation of the arms race.

The author quotes a number of examples of the expansion of the arms race--the forthcoming starting of the manufacture of the neutron weapon, the consultations between the USA and its West European allies for the stock-piling of the new bombs in NATO countries. The claims of the Pentagon for the urgent designing and manufacture of new types of patrolling aircraft to carry and launch "winged missiles."

Further on the commentary it is pointed out that the present diplomatic zigzags of Washington stemming from the duplicity of the policies of the USA are noticeable in a particularly clear way in the course of events in the Middle East, especially after Mr Begin's visit to Washington. "The American-Israeli dialogue in Washington showed above all that the USA continues to distance itself from the declaration approved jointly with the USSR on the resumption of the work of the Geneva conference on the Middle East which means that the USA does not observe even the most solemnly undertaken obligations," Mr Mateev writes. "The fact that Mr Begin was not refused economic and military aid can be interpreted only as a direct encouragement of Tel Aviv's aggressive behaviour," the news analyst emphasizes.

VIENNA PAPER REPORTS BULGARIAN DISSIDENTS' 'DECLARATION 1978'

AU032010Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Dissidents Now Also Active in Bulgaria"]

[Text] Vienna--Under the symbolic name "Declaration 1978" a dissidents' group in Bulgaria has issued on 2 March a six-point declaration against the violation of human rights. The appeal, which was sent to DIE PRESSE, is unsigned and is addressed "to everyone" on behalf of a group by the name of "ABD."

The brief declaration, regarded as authentic by Sofia observers, demands, among other things:

1--Discontinuation of the violation of human and civil rights, noninterference in the private affairs sphere, a free press and arts, free elections and freedom of criticism, freedom of religion and the abolition of censorship.

2--Free exchange of information and of persons, right to emigration, opening of the borders for everyone, international passports for all Bulgarian citizens, abolition of paragraphs 280 and 281 of the penal code (providing for imprisonment in cases where someone does not return to Bulgaria from abroad).

3--Improvement of social insurance benefits, increase in pensions, establishment of an "acceptable relationship" between prices and wages, and in connection with this a genuine increase of the standard of living.

4--Establishment of independent trade unions in place of those existing at present, which are to defend the genuine interests of the workers.

5--Abolition of the privileges in all spheres of public life, and finally,

6--The publication of this declaration in all daily papers.

This is the first time for the civil rights fighters of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR to also find imitators in Bulgaria. Contrary to the dissidents in these East bloc countries, the authors of the "Declaration 78" do not back it by their names, and the abbreviation "ABD" is also rather mysterious. Observers of the Bulgarian scene believe, however, that the authors might be intellectuals in Sofia who are criticial of the system.

BCP HOLDS CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES

AU3121110Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Text] A conference with responsible ideological workers of the party, the public organizations, leaders of state departments, scientific institutes and of the mass information and propaganda media was held at the BCP Central Committee. The conference was chaired by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department at the BCP Central Committee, read a detailed report on the recent Budapest conference of the secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties from the socialist countries on international and ideological issues as well as on the tasks and conclusions stemming from this conference for our ideological front.

Yordan Golemanov, chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department at the BCP Central Committee, reported on certain issues connected with foreign-political propaganda.

Aleksandur Lilov delivered a detailed speech on topical problems of ideological work, cooperation among the fraternal parties from the socialist countries, propaganda and real socialism.

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU032036Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent a telegram to Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidium; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of Hungary's national holiday--the 3d anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

The telegram points out that under the wise leadership of the MSZMP, within a short period, and in close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the Hungarian People's Republic turned into a country of blossoming material and spiritual culture and has achieved great successes in all aspects of its sociopolitical life.

The telegram further reads: We would like to express our deep conviction that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the MSZMP, as well as between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic, will continue to strengthen and develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. In close unity of action with the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic will further give their contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, and the international communist and workers' movement, and for the triumph of peace and security in Europe and the entire world.

BCP CC GREETS WEST BERLIN'S DANELIUS ON BIRTHDAY

AU021906Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 2 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent a telegram of greetings to the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party in West Berlin, Mr Gerhard Danelius, on the occasion of the latter's 65th birth anniversary. The telegram reads: "The Bulgarian communists, the workers in our country know you and highly appreciate you as a staunch internationalist and an ardent champion further consolidating the unity and solidarity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS TO STUDY PARTY WORK

LD311027Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Interparty Relations"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the BCP, a delegation of CPSU party personnel headed by S.P. Avetisyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee General Section, visited Bulgaria 20 through 28 March to acquaint itself with the BCP's experience in party work. The delegation was received by A. Lilov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and G. Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and had talks at the BCP Central Committee, the Sofia city party committee and the Ruse and Lovech okrug party committees.

TODOROV RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY 31 MAR

AU311740Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov has received the newly appointed Czechoslovak Ambassador to Bulgaria Jaroslav Hejna. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

ETHIOPIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS 31 MAR

AU311742Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The government-economic delegation of socialist Ethiopia led by Gessesse Wolde Kidane, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, which attended the first session of the joint Bulgarian-Ethiopian commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation has left Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the guests were seen off by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, and Ivan Sakarev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission and minister of construction and construction materials.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY HOLDS PLENUM

AU311948Y Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA)--The Bulgarian National Committee on European Security and Cooperation will in 1978 too take an active part in the international initiatives connected with the efforts and the activity of the European public for peace, security, disarmament and cooperation, for implementing the decisions made in Helsinki.

It was pointed out at the plenum of the National Committee that it will continue to work for enlarging the social basis of the movement for European security and cooperation and will activate its ties with the national committees on European security and cooperation in the respective countries.

It has been reported at the plenum that in the past year 1977 as well the activity of the National Committee was directed towards preserving the historic Helsinki results for the successful holding of the Belgrade meeting.

Delegations of the committee took part in three sessions of the international committee for European security and cooperation, in the colloquim on the matters of disarmament, which was held in Zurich last September, in the session of the extended Secretariat of the 'East-West' conference, in the work of the World Peace Builders' Assembly. Last year a delegation of the National Committee visited the Soviet Union for exchange of experience and acquainting with the work of the Soviet committee for European security and cooperation.

It was pointed out that in 1977 the Bulgarian public was regularly and timely acquainted with the problems of the European security and cooperation. The press, radio and television did attach the attention due to the material and broadcasts on the public efforts for materializing the final act principles and accords.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES NEW INSTRUCTIONS ON HOUSING

AU011820Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Report: "From the STATE GAZETTE"]

[Text] The new STATE GAZETTE issue publishes a decision of the Council of Ministers on the adoption of instructions in connection with the distribution and selling of housing units. The okrug people's councils' executive committees are entrusted with the tasks of organizing the study and the accurate implementation of the instruction, which also implies that the Fatherland Front National Council, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee and the leading bodies of other social organizations, together with the people's councils' executive committees are urged to carry out widespread organizational and mass political work to explain the meaning of the instructions and the social principle on which the instructions are based. The Council of Ministers' decision also includes a number of amendments and supplements to the statute on the application of the law on rents.

LT GEN DIMITROV INTERVIEWED ON CIVIL DEFENSE

AU3018?6Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Tsvetan Dickov, Sofia radio editor, interview with Lt Gen Dobrin Dimitrov--not further identified--on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of founding Bulgaria's civil defense system--no date or place given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade General, how do you assess the state of the country's civil defense?

[Answer] On its 27th anniversary the civil defense has strengthened organizationally and the training of the chiefs, commanders and personnel on the staffs and in the units has improved with each passing year. The training of the people included in units and the defense against mass annihilation weapons also improved. Measures have been undertaken to increase the resisting power of some national economic projects so that they can keep working in time of war. As a result of the concern of the party and the government, of the persistent labor by the civil defense personnel and relying on the rich Soviet experience and on the experience of the other fraternal socialist countries, the civil defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has developed into a complete all-national state system capable of accomplishing the tasks connected with the defense of the people and of the national economy.

[Question] What is the role of the local party and state organs as well as of the civil defense members in achieving these successes?

[Answer] Under the leadership of the okrug and local party committees and organizations, the people's councils and the champions in civil defense, the educational-material base is constantly improving. The forms and methods of teaching are being perfected. Good results have also been achieved in [words indistinct] and municipal exercises. The experience of the okrugs and municipalities, of champions, show that whenever the civil defense tasks have become a part of the total plan [words indistinct] of the economic development and whenever the leaders, the party and public organs and organizations become directly involved in accomplishing these tasks, better successes are achieved in all aspects. The new civil defense decree is an expression of the increased attention and care of the party and the government for preparing the country for defense. The civil defense tasks must become a part of the general plans on the socioeconomic development of the ministries, (?departments), okrugs, municipalities and of the (individual projects). The Soviet experience teaches us that the main thing and primary task for us is the need for comprehensive and prompt preparatory work to defend the entire country. The civil defense system, its power and capacity must be in a state of constantly high combat readiness.

[Question] In your opinion what qualities must the civil defense members possess?

[Answer] During the studies, exercises, training and everyday activities the personnel of the units and the people must acquire a high moral spirit, stamina, self-control, courage, a readiness and capability to operate under the most difficult conditions. This is the only way--together with the peoples of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union--we will be able to fulfill our patriotic and international duty and defend our motherland and the socialist community.

On behalf of the civil defense command, I take this opportunity to convey greetings to the personnel on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the civil defense and express wishes for further greater successes in the work to strengthen the country's defense.

SHIPS ADOPT SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM FOR NAVIGATION

AU3111509Y Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 27 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Aleksandur Vasilev article: "Bulgarian Ships Are Adopting Space Communications System"]

[Text] Communications between ships and between ships and ports is one of the numerous problems which the Soviet cosmonauts have to deal with in space. The radio communications between ships and the communications between ship and land are now being implemented through shortwave and are not always reliable. The transmission of words is also not considered a satisfactory achievement. [sentence as published] However, radio communications through space are prompt, reliable and efficient. The transmission of words is increasing many times in space communications. The very high frequency bands travel along a direct line at extraordinary speed and without disturbance. They do not get lost in the air. As a result of establishing communications through artificial earth satellites, the ships on the open sea can be warned and protected against approaching storms and typhoons, as well as against rapidly developing hurricanes, and against changes in meteorological conditions. In the northern regions of the Atlantic and in the Antarctic the ships can be warned of floating icebergs.

There is hardly a port in the world where Bulgarian ships have not landed. Our fishing trawlers are reaching the most distant parts of the oceans. Our ships are cruising the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. They are regular "visitors" to the most distant northern ports of the Arctic Seas. This is why in recent years one of the main tasks of the Bulgarian maritime fleet leadership has been to insure a prompt, efficient, and total radio communications with its ships. In view of this fact, Bulgaria actively participated in the creation of the INMARSAT (International Marine Satellite), which is an international organization for maritime radio communications via space through the use of artificial earth satellites.

What are the tasks of INMARSAT? The basic task of this organization is to use space and all discoveries and achievements connected with space research to the service of universal navigation. As early as this year the organizers of INMARSAT are planning to launch three large stationary artificial earth satellites into orbit. They will be equipped with the most contemporary telecommunications instruments.

The earth satellites will be "suspended" over the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific at a height of 35,000 kilometers. Their revolutions in the equatorial plane will be equal to the revolutions of the earth. All ships will be able to establish undisturbed communications among them, regardless of their position, and they will be able to establish communications with sea ports near and far and with special maritime stations situated onshore. Ships will also be able to communicate with floating scientific laboratories situated in the seas and oceans. The plan for the use of artificial earth satellites also provides for insuring joint space television communications. Thus, even on very long overseas voyages, the crews will not be separated from their homeland, from their homes and families.

The adoption of the new system, however, demands the equiping of ships with new instruments and specialized apparatuses for space radio communications, with electronic installations and automation. It is fully justifiable to report in this article that the contribution of Bulgarian science to the implementation of radio communications through space has been acknowledged by authoritative sources. Every space tracking station in the world is now making wide use of the original Bulgarian method of control and of intercepting the flight of artificial earth satellites, of orbital stations and rockets. A number of original types of space equipment and apparatuses were made in Bulgaria. [paragraph continues]

Some of them are installed on board the Intercosmos space rockets, others, with an even more sophisticated structure, are being processed in the laboratories of Bulgaria. Within the INMARSAT framework, the center of transportation cybernetics and automation began to work out a specialized, automated system for guiding maritime space satellite communications. This will be our Bulgarian contribution to insuring undisturbed and safe navigation.

BRIEFS

NEW MAYOR OF SOFIA--Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--Bulgaria's former ambassador to West Germany, Mr Petur Mezhdurechki, was appointed Sofia's new mayor today. He will replace Mr Ivan Panev, who late last year was appointed first secretary of the country committee of the BCP in Plovdiv. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD]

PANKOV RETURNS--Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian minister of chemical industry, ended his visit to Romania. He had talks with Mihai Florescu, Romania's minister of chemical industry, on cooperation questions. During his visit to Bucharest, Georgi Pankov was received by Manea Manescu, premier of the government. They had a friendly talk in which Leonte Rautu, chairman of the Romanian side of the Bulgarian-Romanian intergovernmental committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation also participated. Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest was also present. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 78 p 5 AU]

KUBADINSKI'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--"On 3 April Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, took part in the meeting of the Turnovo City all-people committee on developing the city as an historic tourist and cultural center." The meeting dealt with the results of the preservation and archeological activities for preserving the city's historic relics. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU]

DZHUROV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 3 April Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, took part in the celebration of the 60th birthday of the partizan painter Stefan Kutserov, killed in the struggle against the fascist regime in Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU]

SOVIET LITERARY SYMPOSIUM--A symposium on "The International Character of Russian and Soviet Literature" opened this morning at the Moskwa Park Hotel in Sofia. The symposium is organized by the Russian philological society in Bulgaria and devoted to the centennial of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke. The symposium was inaugurated by Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the all-national Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee and chairman of the organizing committee for the symposium. The symposium is also attended by Comrades Drazha Vulcheva and Nacho Papazov. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU]

BULGARIAN-HUNGARIAN RADIO COOPERATION--A working protocol on cooperation between the Bulgarian and Hungarian radios was signed today in Sofia. The protocol encompasses the period of 1978-79. The protocol was signed by Boyan Traykov, director general of the Bulgarian Radio and Dr Kalman Kish, deputy chairman of the Hungarian radio. The countries agreed to reflect in their radio programs important political and cultural events. They will further cooperate in working out important theoretical problems relating to mass information and the struggle against the bourgeois ideology. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU]

CARTER FAILS TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES IN 4-NATION TRIP

Carter Fails in Brazil

LD040008Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Ladislav Sakal commentary]

[Text] It can be said that the United States wanted to improve its relations with the Latin American countries, and that it was interested above all in their economic and political bonds with the United States. Press comments and statements by the representatives of Venezuela and Brazil unanimously show that Carter has failed. Latin American political observers are unanimous in their belief that President Carter did not achieve any significant concessions during his visit to Brazil and that little was needed to cause the further deterioration of the relations between the United States and Brazil.

The unsatisfactory relations between these two countries are caused by the different attitudes toward the question of human rights and toward Brazil's nuclear cooperation with the FRG. With regard to the question of human rights, Brazil points out that the United States should deal with this problem in its own country first and only then be concerned with others. With regard to nuclear cooperation with the FRG, the paper JORNAL DO BRAZIL wrote that any changes in the Brazilian nuclear program are out of the question and that the Brazilian Government does not intend to buy nuclear equipment from the United States. The U.S. Government is well aware that such a Brazilian policy can lead eventually to a situation where this important Latin American country will gradually move even further away from the orbit of U.S. political influence. Brazilian governing circles are becoming more and more aware that they can get the necessary capital, above all investment capital, elsewhere, not just in the United States. They know very well that the broadening of the economic and trade contacts with Europe can be an important way to reduce the Brazilian trade deficit with the United States. Let us just add that the deficit amounts to $1.7 billion.

The Latin American countries are freeing themselves from the belief that they are territorial satellites, that they are by fate somehow territorially linked with the United States. This is also borne out by the results of Carter's visit to Venezuela. The Mexican paper EL DIA wrote that American plans for the further economic rule and control of the Latin American countries are becoming more and more devious and that it is therefore necessary to exercise great vigilance since the North American monopolies are capable of using the most revolting tactics in order to achieve their objectives. (Freddy Munez), a member of the Venezuelan parliament, speaking after Carter's address in Caracas, said: We do not want to listen to nice words, but we need concrete steps to change the relations between the North and South. He was referring to the unequal relations between the developed and the developing countries, that is, between the United States and the Latin American countries.

Nigerian Communique Reveals Differences

LD032340Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A joint Nigerian-American communique released yesterday in Lagos at the end of American President Jimmy Carter's stay in Nigeria confirmed differences of both sides' attitude to most important African problems. Observers say that the communique constitutes a clear rebuke of the United States, which during the Lagos talks rejected to join the economic embargo against the South African racialist regime. The U.S. attitude toward Pretoria is limited only to general condemnations of apartheid.

Countries No Closer to U.S.

LD040916Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President James Carter yesterday ended his week-long tour of Latin America and Africa during which he visited Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia. The tour took place at a time when dissatisfaction on the part of the developing countries with the policy of the United States was quite clearly increasing. Therefore, the main U.S. objective was to blunt these differences. Reports received during the visit, however, show clearly that President Carter's talks on both continents failed to find a way to bring the United States and the countries visited closer together.

'Serious Differences' Revealed

LD040918Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has ended his 7-day tour of Latin America and Africa during which he visited Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia. Observers point out that President Carter's talks on both continents revealed serious differences of views between the United States and the countries visited. According to the Washington STAR, it was made quite clear to the U.S. side that Washington simultaneously ignores the interests of Latin American countries, interferes in their internal affairs, plunders their natural resources while giving practically nothing in return.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO HUNGARY

LD032114Y Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April, CETEKA--Czechoslovak leaders today sent a telegram of congratulations to Hungarian party and state representatives on the 33rd anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army.

"We highly appreciate the development of firm friendship and all-round fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries, relying consistently on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, on firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community," said the telegram sent by General Secretary of the Communist Party and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

HUSAK EXPRESSES THANKS FOR HONECKER GREETINGS

LD311300Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has expressed thanks in a state telegram addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak working people. The state telegram says:

"Your appreciation for the results achieved by our working people under the CPCZ leadership in the 30 years of the building of the socialist society is highly valued by us. We share your conviction that the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the communist parties and the peoples of our two countries will be further strengthened and deepened."

FRG OFFICIAL KUEHN MEETS HUSAK, ENDS VISIT

LD301828Y Hamburg DPA in German 1115 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague--The head of the North Rhine--Westphalia Government, Heinz Kuehn, today ended his 4-day official visit to Czechoslovakia with a trip to the South Moravian constituency of his host, Czech Premier Josef Korcak. Kuehn, who had also been received in Prague by the head of state and party, Gustav Husak; CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal; and President of parliament Alois Indra, declared himself very satisfied with the results of his visit.

Kuehn told DPA that his talk with Husak had been "distinctly sincere, frank and friendly." What had originally been intended as a courtesy visit had turned into a "long, detailed, good and thoughtful talk." The meeting with Husak had not originally been on Kuehn's program and was arranged at short notice.

The presence of many of Czechoslovakia's top politicians at a reception given for Kuehn at the German Embassy in Prague confirmed that the visit was mainly intended to create a "good atmosphere" for Husak's upcoming visit to Bonn. According to German sources in Prague, this aim has been "fully achieved."

YUGOSLAV PARTY DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS

LD032359Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Apr 3 (TANJUG)--A study delegation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) led by Stojan Stojoevski, member of the Executive Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia (LCM), southeastern Yugoslavia, and president of the LCM's Skopje City Conference, is on a visit to Czechoslovakia since March 28 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. During its one-week stay, the delegation has had talks on the working of Czechoslovakia's political system at the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, at several district committees of the Czechoslovak party and enterprises.

The delegation met with E. Erban and V. Salgovic, chairman of the Czech and Slovak national councils respectively. On the last day of the visit, the LCY study delegation was received by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, this afternoon.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO BRAZILIAN CP LEADER

LD032046Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Luis Carlos Prestes, general secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee, in Prague today. Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was also present. Luis Carlos Prestes is currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Gustav Husak took this opportunity to present the Order of Friendship between the two communist parties, the working people and all progressive forces in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Brazil. Comrade Luis Prestes expressed his sincere thanks for the high distinction which he regarded as appreciation and recognition of the struggle of the Brazilian communists and all working people in his country for social and political justice, against imperialist domination.

In a cordial comradely discussion they exchanged information on the activities of the two fraternal parties and stressed their firm friendship and comradely cooperation based on the consistent respect for the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in their work. They further appraised some topical questions pertaining to the activities of the international communist and workers movement.

GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS HUSAK, INDRA

Indra Hosts Dinner

LD312312Y Prague CTK in English 2107 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 31, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the official delegation of the Greek Parliament led by its president, Dhimitrios Papaspirou. Guests included other Czechoslovak parliament, government, National Front representatives and other personalities.

1 Apr Husak Meeting

LD012202Y Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 1, CETEKA--The visiting official delegation of the Greek Parliament, headed by its chairman, Dhimitrios Papaspirou, was received here today by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. In a cordial and friendly discussion, the traditionally good relations between the Czechoslovak and Greek peoples were stressed as creating a good foundation for an expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres of common interest, in full accordance with the principle of peaceful cooperation and relaxation of tension in international relations.

A lunch, given here by the head of the Greek parliamentary delegation, was attended by Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, and other political and public personalities. Also present was the Greek ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Yeoryios Petrounakos.

Indra Receives Delegation

LD012116Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, in Prague today received the official Greek parliamentary delegation headed by Dhimitrious Papaspirou, speaker of the Greek Parliament. In his address Comrade Indra informed the Greek deputies about the principles of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, the federal system of our republic, and the activities of the Federal Assembly. He stressed the principle of socialist democracy and the people's share in running the state. At the end of his address, the chairman of the Federal Assembly voiced the conviction that the visit of the Greek parliamentary delegation will contribute to a strengthening and deepening of mutual relations.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CONTINUES COVERAGE OF KREISKY VISIT

Stoph Toasts Kreisky

AU0408444Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Text of toast by Premier Willi Stoph at dinner for Austria's Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky at dinner in East Berlin on 30 March]

[Text] Very esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor; esteemed Austrian guests; esteemed audience:

Permit me first once more to extend to you, Mr Federal Chancellor, and to the personalities accompanying you a cordial welcome in Berlin, the GDR capital.

We wish to express the pleasure we feel at the first visit by the head of an Austrian government to our republic. Our meeting makes it possible to discuss in detail the development and deepening of the good relations between our two states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In our talks we are able to explain the position of our governments on basic problems of international security and cooperation and it is good to know in this context that on many questions our views are identifical or close to one another.

When one considers the present process of international detente, the results which have been achieved, especially in Europe cannot be overlooked. To this the GDR and the Republic of Austria have contributed both by the development of their bilateral relations and by their cooperation at the international level.

Consolidation of Peace the Basic Concern

At the side of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community firmly allied with it, the GDR will, also in the future, attach paramount importance to safeguarding peace and cooperating with all forces which pursue this noble aim. Our efforts for a durable peace result from the most profoundly humanist nature of our socialist societal system, from the fact that socialism and peace are inseparably linked one with the other. This is why the struggle for the consolidation of peace constitutes a basic concern of our socialist foreign policy which is firmly anchored in the GDR constitution. Like the other peoples, our people also need peace for their creative work to be able to achieve the great aims which have been mapped out in the program of growth, prosperty and stability adopted by the 9th SED Congress.

Like Austria, the GDR commemorated the 40th anniversary of the invasion of the Republic of Austria by Hitler's Germany. You, Mr Federal Chancellor, know very well from your own experience, just as we do, the obligation of the older generation concerning the education of youth in the spirit of humanism and understanding among peoples. Though the European countries vary in size and though they differ in their political and ideological positions, they have one thing in common. They all share in the responsibility to insure that the period of peace which has existed on our continent for over 30 years is maintained.

The GDR consistently advocates respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, of the inviolability of borders and of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

We are aware of the special responsibility our republic bears in the heart of Europe on the line separating the two world systems. This is why we agree completely, Mr Federal Chancellor, with your recent statement that the understanding between the governments of the GDR and the FRG "greatly eases" the continuation of detente. For our part we have never lacked patience or goodwill in this respect. Our republic is ready to develop normal relations with the FRG in accordance with international law and the Helsinki final act, just as with other states.

Disarmament--The Most Important Task of the Present Times

The GDR regards the Helsinki final act as the basis for the continuation of detente. It is with every possible determination that we advocate that this historic document should be implemented in its entiretly, step by step and should increasingly determine the spirit and content of European cooperation. On the other hand any attempt to misuse the final act for selfish purpose can only put a strain on detente.

At present the most important task is to conclude concrete agreements on arms limitation and disarmament. Together with all peace-loving peoples, the GDR people are strongly opposed to the development and production of new weapons of mass destruction such as the neutron bomb. More than ever before decisive measures are needed to prevent the continuation of the arms race, which threatens world peace.

We would like to note in this context that the socialist states have undertaken numerous initiatives to halt the arms race. These include the joint draft convention for banning the neutron bomb recently submitted at the Geneva Disarmament Committee. In addition, the states participating in the Warsaw Pact have proposed to the other states the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. There is no doubt that implementing such proposals would promote confidence between states and would contribute to the strengthening of peace.

There exists between the GDR and the Republic of Austria--so I may certainly say, Mr Federal Chancellor--full agreement on the need for political detente to be supplemented by military detente. This is a good basis for joint effots to solve this problem which is vital for mankind.

The GDR regards Austria's active policy of neutrality as an essential factor for improving the political situation in Europe. The Republic of Austria deserves respect and appreciation for its efforts to implement the Helsinki final act in its entirety.

Our republic appreciates the contribution made by your country to enrich world culture and cultivate the humanist cultural legacy. The high level of industrial development, the excellence of science and technology, which is acknowledged far beyond the borders of your country, and the great achievements of the Austrian working people are well known and generally esteemed in the GDR.

Many Possibilities for Cooperation

On the basis of identical interests, relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria have developed well and there are many more possibilities for intensifying them. We believe that all the prerequisites exist for further deepening the atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding between our two states. Manifold activities in the political, economic and cultural spheres and objective information about life in our states can help in this regard. Personal contacts between the leading politicians are a good and suitable means for discussing bilateral and multilateral problems. In this spirit we are certain that our present meeting will give a fresh impetus to the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria.

Esteemed audience:

I beg you to raise your glasses and drink to

--the health of our high guests, the federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Bruno Kreisky, whom we wish all the best;

--to the health of all the personalities accompanying the federal chancellor, to the health of our Austrian guests;

--to a beneficial development of the good relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria;

--to peace and the well-being of our peoples.

Joint Communique Published

AU032115Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Joint communique on the official visit to the GDR of Dr Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Austrian Republic, from 30 March to 1 April 1978]

[Text] At the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, paid an official visit to the GDR from 30 March to 1 April 1978. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, received Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, for a friendly talk in the course of which fundamental questions of the international situation as well of the relations between the GDR and the Austrian Republic were discussed. Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky conveyed the greetings of Dr Rudolf Kirchschaleger, federal president of the Austrian Republic, which were returned by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

During the visit to the GDR the federal chancellor and the personages accompanying him had the opportunity to see Berlin and to inform themselves about the successes in construction and in economic and social policy. Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky laid a wreath at the momument of the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin.

Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, conducted negotiations on the state and the further expansion of the bilateral relations between the GDR and the Austrian Republic. They informed each other about the political and economic development in both countries. They exchanged their opinions on topical questions of the international situation, the further strengthening of peace and of detente. On this occasion it was noted that the stands of both sides on many questions were identical or close to one another.

The discussions took place in a frank atmosphere marked by the spirit of mutual understanding.

Participants on the GDR's side were: Dr Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Herbert Weiz, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of science and technology; Dr Gerhard Beil, Council of Ministers member, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Schramm, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Austrian Republic and Dr Herbert Plaschke, ambassador and head of the Western Europe department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Attending on Austria's side were: Dr Josef Staribacher, minister for trade, commerce and industry; Dr Heinz Fischer, Nationalrat deputy and acting floor leader of the Austrian Socialist Party in both houses of parliament; Dr Arthur Mussil, Nationalrat deputy and secretary general of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce; Dr Hans Walser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Austrian Republic in the GDR; Dr Otto Gatscha, section chief and head of the Economic Coordination and Nationalized Industry Section in the Chancellery; Dr Josef Meisl, section chief and head of the Foreign Trade and Integration Department at the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry; Dr Otto Zoellner, deputy kammeratsdirektor of the chamber of workers and employees and Dr Friedrich Bauer, minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary, head of the Eastern Department at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The joint desire and the striving for lasting peace and international detente were and are in both sides' opinion a good foundation for good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the Austrian Republic, to whose further deepening the implementation of the Helsinki final act as an entity can make an essential contribution, to the benefit of both states and peoples.

Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky were able to note with satisfaction that the cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Austria is developing favorably in all fields.

The government heads agreed that the economic relations have positively developed in the past few years on the basis of the long-term trade and payments agreement. The interlocutors paid special attention to the present state and prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries. They agreed to continue to swiftly and continuously expand the exchange of goods in the interest of both sides.

The mutual participation in investment activities regarding installations and major projects is regarded as advantageous for the further development of economic relations between the two states.

The positive nature of the talks was brought out during the visit by the fact that contracts in a substantial volume were concluded in the fields of machinebuilding, light industry and consumer goods.

Cooperation between the GDR foreign trade and export enterprises and Austrian firms in third markets will continue to provide an expandable basis for intensifying economic relations and to increase the exchange of goods.

The joint government commissions provided for in the agreements are instructed to initiate the implementation of the discussed projects serving the further development of economic relations and to create the conditions necessary for their implementation.

The cultural and scientific relations between the GDR and the Austrian Republic have increased both in content and volume. Both sides declared that in these fields there still exist numerous possibilities for deepening cooperation and expressed the wish to further expand it. They are convinced that the cultural agreement signed as a result of the visit will further promote this cooperation. This agreement opens wider possibilities for the exchange and dissemination of cultural achievements and thus will help the peoples of the two states become better acquainted.

Likewise, the signed agreements on scientific-technical cooperation and on cooperation in the field of veterinary medicine will serve the further development of the relations. In the course of the talks both sides stressed the significance of the Austrian State Treaty and of Austria's permanent neutrality--anchored in its constitution--for peace and security in Europe.

Special attention was paid to the situation on the European Continent. The interlocutors expressed satisfaction at the progress that has been attained in developing the relations between the European states. Both sides expressed their determination to contribute to insure that detente makes further progress and becomes permanent. They will endeavor to insure that the CSCE final act be fulfilled as an entity by all participating states and that it thus increasingly becomes the foundation of interstate relations in Europe. They reaffirmed their determination to continue advocating the expansion of peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation among all European states.

They attach great importance to solving such important problems as environmental protection, transportation and energy supply, and advocate an intensified all-European cooperation regarding these questions.

Both statesmen declare that political detente must be supplemented by military detente. They are of the opinion that one of the most pressing tasks at present is [to take] concrete steps to end the arms race, to limit the aim of attaining general and total disarmament under strict international control.

The interlocutors stressed the extraordinary danger of the constant arms race, especially in the field of mass destruction weapons of all kinds, primarily of nuclear arms and their further development. They regard it as particularly urgent to strengthen the regime of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

They referred to the importance of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament questions slated for this year. They also advocated the earliest possible convening of a world disarmament conference.

Both government heads emphasized the need for attaining progress at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe. Here the security interests of all participating states must be considered.

They pointed out the importance which they attack to the achievement of concrete results at the U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

The GDR and the Austrian Republic advocate the peaceful settlement of international conflict through negotiations. They stress the need for strengthening trust among the states.

Both sides stressed that the crisis in the Middle East continues to be a serious danger to peace in this region and in the world. They emphasized that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis is not possible without the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, without implementing the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people and without safeguarding the independence, sovereign existence and security of all countries in this region.

Both governmental heads exchanged their views on the Cyprus question. They advocate a peaceful solution on the basis of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respecting the rights and interests of both ethnic communities.

Both sides expressed their concern over the development of the situation in Africa which constitutes a danger to world peace and security. They declared that they attach great importance to the respecting of human rights, especially the elimination of all forms of discrimination, primarily apartheid, to the consistent respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right to self-determination of all African peoples, as well as to the peaceful settlement of interstate controversies on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs.

Both sides stressed the great value of the United Nations organization for the safeguarding of peace and security as well as for promoting cooperation among states with equal rights. They expressed their determination to continue their efforts to strengthen this organization as a universal and indispensible instrument for strengthening international security and for settling international problems in strict compliance with the UN Charter.

They emphasized Vienna's importance as official seat of UN organizations, other international organizations and as an international conference center.

The talks of Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, constitute an important contribution to developing cooperation between the GDR and the Austrian Republic and another important step for deepening the relations between the states. The interlocutors came out for continuing personal contacts between the leading representatives of the GDR and the Austrian Republic.

Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, invited Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, to visit the Austrian Republic. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The date of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CARTER'S AFRICAN TRIP

Nigeria, Liberia Criticize U.S.

LD040004Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2226 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Monrovia--After spending several hours in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, U.S. President Carter on Monday night ended his trip to four countries of South America and Africa and flew back to Washington. On the occasion of his brief visit to Monrovia, at which Carter met President William Tolbert, the Liberian Information Ministry criticized in an official publication certain aspects of U.S. policy. It said that the United States is not doing enough to support the liberation movements in Africa, to further the establishment of black majority rule in southern Africa or to help developing countries.

Before Liberia, Carter had visited Venezuela, Brazil and Nigeria. In Lagos, which he left on Monday morning, he met Nigeria's head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo. In a joint communique, Obasanjo stressed Nigeria's full support for the South-West African People's Organization. He expressed Nigeria's disappointment at the failure to implement many concrete proposals to eliminate apartheid in South Africa and the lack of political will on the part of countries called upon to realize them. He stated that some of them directly cooperate with South Africa both militarily and economically.

Obasanjo affirmed Nigeria's resolve to extend political and military support for national liberation movements. According to REUTER, he vainly urged the U.S. President to agree to economic sanctions against South Africa. According to AP, Carter said that if Pretoria does not agree to a reasonable solution of the Namibia problem, there could be "serious difficulties."

Agency reports say that the Nigerian Government rejected Carter's attempt, repeated in Monrovia, to slander Cuba's selfless internationalist aid for African states as "foreign intervention in Africa."

Schulze Comments on Trip

LD032316Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Gerd Schulze commentary]

[Text] President Carter today arrived on a short visit to Liberia, the fourth and last stop of his present short world trip. Prior to his arrival, Carter had detailed talks in Nigeria with head of state Obasanjo, at which they primarily discussed the developments in southern Africa. Gerd Schulze comments:

One could be full of expectations as what Carter would do during the first visit by a U.S. president to black Africa. Just like his UN Ambassador Young, Carter spoke of his belief in the principle of African majority governments in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and of an end to racial discrimination in South Africa. According to DPA he spoke of the vision of a continent free from racism, suffering and devastation. Carter said this in a speech at Lagos National Theater, which was applauded by those present. However, the Nigerian representative was quite unequivocal in his reply when he said that in the coming weeks and months every word of the U.S. President would be examined and analyzed. In other words, that they would be judged according to the realities.

Carter could perhaps arouse expectations that now the United States, under international pressure, might contribute toward the removal of racial oppression, but he was unable to remove the skepticism which is widespread in Africa. He was not able to do this because, as before, in the Western policy toward Africa there is a wide gulf between words and deeds. Here are just a few facts: about 350 U.S. companies operate in South Africa alone and bring roughly $2 billion into the country. Federal German and British companies register similar figures and continue to make huge profits in South Africa every day. These profits total about 20 percent, and billions of dollars of credits continue to flow into South Africa from imperialist banks, as the ZUERICHER TAGESANZEIGER divulged recently. To this must be added a busy trade, in which the FRG stands in the front ranks. As far as the military safeguarding of the economic and strategic interests of the West are concerned, everything has been done in this sphere over the years in order to transform South Africa into a fortress bristling with arms.

Thanks to this assistance the racist state now produces arms on its own and can count on close military cooperation with its ally Israel; a cooperation which without doubt was set up by the imperialist side. As before, the West continues to strengthen in practice a regime which replies with the most brutal terror to the justified demands by the African majority in its own country, which with its continued and illegal occupation of Namibia blocks a solution in accordance with the UN decisions and which at the same time is a close partner of the worldwide isolated south Rhodesian racists.

Naturally this does not tally with the statements made by Western politicians addressed to Africa. But it is this which so clearly shows the dilemma of the African policy of imperialism. On the one hand, they would like to leave matters as they are, because things have worked so well; on the other hand, they recognize that things have changed in Africa, and that with an exacerbating confrontation in southern Africa everything for the West could be at stake. It is for this reason that certain Western circles look for a way out, try for a more flexible and realistic African policy and attempt to find compromises which, under a changed denominator, maintain the imperialist spheres of influences.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES NIGERIA'S GROWING IMPORTANCE TO U.S.

LD031418Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Laszlo Benda commentary]

[Text] For many decades, black Africa appeared merely as a white spot in Washington's ideas. The dynamic action and assumption of military responsibilities by the socialist countries, primarily by the Soviet Union and Cuba, motivated the U.S. leadership to work out a new policy toward Africa.

Before Carter's rise to power, it was of course the Angolan [word indistinct] that gave the greatest shock to Washington. The present trip was preceded by the changes in Ethiopia. The new administration got down to work: one month after Carter's inauguration, Andrew Young, the new ambassador to the United Nations, was already traveling about Africa. He also visited Nigeria at that time. He was soon followed by Vice President Mondale and now, admittedly after some delay, the President himself has arrived in Africa.

Carter described Nigeria as the economically most important country in Africa. This is of great significance, because Washington previously had attributed this role unequivocally to South Africa. It seems that Carter prefers to concentrate his attention on by far the most populous and at the same time one of the richest countries in Africa--Nigeria--which, and this is also very important, is the second largest exporter of oil to the United States.

Carter met with the Nigerian president last October. At that time the discussion concentrated on the price of oil. By now the military and political weight of Nigeria, which counts on the possibility of becoming a regional great power, appears at least as important in Washington's ideas.

MILITARY EXPERTS DISCUSS SECURITY ON BUDAPEST TV

LD010730Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 2005 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Studio discussion program entitled "What Is Security?", presented by Janos Hajdu, with Frank Barnaby, director of the Stockholm Peace Institute; Christoph Bertram, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies; Klaus (Engelhardt), department head at the GDR International Political and Economic Institutes; retired Lt Gen Mikhail Abramovich Milshteyn, head of the Department of Military Policy of the Institute of the United States of America and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences--recorded, Barnaby in English, Bertram and (Engelhardt) in German, Milshteyn in Russian, all fading into Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] [Hajdu] Well, gentlemen, I should really begin by asking why things are going from bad to worse or, rather, I would be more direct by asking you what you consider to be the key issue of international security?

[Bertram] You ask what is to me the key question today in the field of international security. It is not a certain weapons system, nor a certain country, but that it is becoming more and more difficult to harmonize security interests in a way which the parties regard as legal. Let me quote two examples: For the United States, strategic armaments are legitimate for its security interests. However, this has a different effect on the USSR.

For the USSR the concentration of a large amount of military equipment in Eastern Europe may again represent legitimate security interests. For someone like myself, who lives in Western Europe, this causes anxiety. For the USSR, action in the Horn of Africa may mean extending support for liberation movements. However, for the Western world whose oil supply lines cross this area this is very worrying. This fact of the incompatibility of legitimate security interests is a key issue of our security today.

[(Engelhardt)] As has been said, in the military sphere arms are being accumulated on an enormous scale. The quantity of destructive weapons today is several thousand times larger than ever before. But allow me to make this more tangible with an example: If we convert nuclear explosives to traditional explosives then about 15 tons of traditional explosives are available for each inhabitant of the world, although 15 grams of explosives are sufficient to kill a man. This is a concrete way of expressing the scale of the forces of annihilation. Therefore, in military terms it is absolutely necessary for us to achieve disarmament because otherwise the danger of war may again increase.

I think that action is also necessary from the economic point of view because wastage of economic capacities takes place these days on a level which is no longer tolerable. To illustrate this by an example, the world expenditure on arms is today four times as high in real prices as it was in 1939 at the outbreak of World War II. This shows to what extent economic potential is being wasted on armaments. I believe that in the political sphere the two trends, namely the achievement of results in the relaxation of tension while the arms race continues, are in diametrical opposition to each other and in the long run this cannot be tolerated.

[Milshteyn] Before I answer the question, I would like to thank Hungarian television for inviting me to take part in the international studio program, which is becoming more and more popular and enjoys a favorable reputation.

As far as answering your question is concerned, it is not too difficult, because putting an end to the arms race is--it is generally recognized--the central and key issue of our age. In connection with this, and as an acknowledgement of this fact, many speeches and many declarations have already been made. If all this dialog could only neutralize one single missile, or one cannon, or could eliminate one single atomic weapon, then we could have solved the problem, if not of total, then of general disarmament. The world's weaponry could then be stabilized on a lower level. This is why mere acknowledgement is no longer sufficient.

What should be done or why does the world gradually accumulate weapons and why does the arms race continue? The world is flooded with weapons. What should we do to start disarmament in reality?

[Bertram] Here I am talking very much as a West European who takes as his point of departure his own security interests and who states that in the period of so-called detente, between 1968 and 1978, the pace of rearmament in Europe alone on the Eastern side has been much greater then from the Western side. There are, of course, several reasons for this. In spite of the first SALT agreement concluded by the United States and the USSR in 1972, expenditure on strategic arms has grown on both sides. At the same time, in my view, we are at the end of a period during which we attempted to set limits to the quantity of arms. Both SALT and the Vienna talks are debates on fixing numbers. However, we have not made a real effort to explain to ourselves how provocative measures can be reduced. Such a measure here, in Europe, is the development of the potential to launch a traditional surprise attack. Many aspects of the military development of the Warsaw Pact have made such a surprise attack easier in the past few years. We must therefore search for ways to reduce the possibility of a surprise attack for both East and West.

In the sphere of nuclear strategy we must achieve a situation in which apprehension about the nuclear deterrent can be reduced and the development of the so-called first strike capability limited--this means that one side could destroy a substantial part of the other side's deterrent forces without fear of retaliation.

[Milshteyn] I agree with Bertram that the motive force in the arms race is unilateral allegations regarding an increase in the arms race, and so on. But, Mr Bertram, it seems to me that you see only one side, so I feel that you also approach the question from one side.

In your contribution you mentioned the possibility of an unexpected attack by the countries of the Warsaw Pact. In this way you describe the armed forces of NATO as merely defensive forces while you consider the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact as an aggressive organization for the purpose of attack. I think that this attitude is one of the reasons for using two different criteria for assessing the intentions and preparedness of the armed forces and in the appraisal of those measures that we take in the interests of defense. It has become routine to claim when, let us say, the United States moves two military units to join the NATO armed forces in central Europe, that this is to serve the purposes of defense. However, when the countries of the Warsaw Pact do something for the modernization of their armed forces this is then viewed as preparation for aggression. The creation of the Warsaw Pact and of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries is presented as if it were for the purposes of attack. [passage indistinct] that the USSR fully observes the clauses of the SALT agreement. How do they know this? Well, they do not know this from us; they have their owns means of technical supervision. Modern instruments of technical supervision are adequate for us to know the necessary information about each other. However, there are certain historical traditions from which individual countries will not deviate and this has to be taken into account.

[Hajdu] I would now like to move the discussion onto the issue of how nuclear affairs, the basic grave dangers that were mentioned at the very beginning, might be handled in some way and isolated from the fundamental factors of international politics which we cannot alter, namely that two world systems exist which will remain in conflict for several decades.

[Barnaby] Well, if I may add to what has been said, I believe that in the present situation these questions about secrecy and the like are very interesting, but they are trivial. However, I believe we have turned away from the essential question--the causes of the arms race. The situation today, in 1978, is that the impetus behind the arms race has very little to do with what my colleagues have been talking about. The reason for the fact that the arms race is continuing in 1978 is that we, the world, have decided--and in my view completely irrationally--to provide enormous material resources for the purposes of military development and research. The fact is that over a half of the world's best physicists, both scientists and engineers, and more than a half of those generally employed in research and development are working for the military industry. Also over a half of the world's best scientists are involved solely in military research. Expenditure on military research substantially exceeds the amounts spent on peaceful research.

New weapons are being produced en masse without adequate political control. We must prevent the further use of vast resources for military research to stop the arms race and divert expenditure to peaceful research to raise living standards.

[Hajdu] How can we move away from a world economy based on armaments to an international life with different priorities?

[Bertram] Priorities cannot be changed from one day to the next. We must not forget two things.

First, it is probably the outcome of the existing deterrent forces that detente has been made possible. It is probably due to the so-called balance of military forces that we can negotiate with each other, that a certain degree of security has been achieved and, that after this, we may bring about a greater sense of security through building up contacts and cooperation. Economic contacts are, naturally, one of the most important means for asserting peaceful coexistence and they will become even more significant if the issues of disarmament are ignored because of the complexity of the problem. Therefore it will be important to show in other spheres that detente remains feasible in the future. Economic cooperation is one of these spheres.

[Barnaby] It should not be forgotten that in the Western countries at least, military expenditure is the only part of the state budget that can be altered. It would be impossible for governments to increase revenue by reducing expenditure on health and education. The only available source of money for governments is thus military expenditure. It seems evident to me that Britain, for example, which has grave economic problems today will have to overcome difficulties in spite of North Sea oil and could benefit from a reduction in military expenditure.

Experiences since the war in Japan and West Germany have shown what economic successes may be achieved by countries which spend relatively small sums on military purposes.

[Hajdu] The question arises whether the nations can expe t to have their internal order observed and whether this has a place in their sense of security. How would you formulate the norms of this need for the feeling of security?

[Milshteyn] We are dealing here with the sovereign rights of individual countries to establish a system of order that corresponds to their existing internal laws, which are accepted in the given countries, and to do so without any kind of pressure or outside interference. The so-called code of laws or the constitution serves as the foundation in each country for such a process and all measures taken in the given country are based on the fundamental code of laws. Therefore, what may be unacceptable to another country does not necessarily mean that the country in question must at all events change its internal order. After all, what is, for one country, unacceptable and antidemocratic may well be proper and democratic for another country.

[Bertram] In my view this is a very difficult question. This is because sovereignty today is not what it used to be in the 19th or 18th centuries. Sovereignty today in the international system, in which contacts are established and dependencies exist, which you have mentioned and even welcomed, is a very flexible system. Cooperation without a certain amount of interference is a contradiction in terms. We are not talking about interference designed to undermine the prestige of another country but interference in the sense that new ideas flow in, fresh contacts between people take place, travel develops and visits are made to different countries, and so on. Thus the concept of rigid sovereignty can no longer match the reality of the 20th century and can be applied even less to the 21st century.

Another consideration accompanies this. In my view the situation in all countries today is such that internal political changes affect security and, therefore, what may happen in Hungary of the FRG or what happened at the elections in France is not merely a French, Hungarian or German event but has an influence beyond the national borders as well. Therefore, it is in the proper interest of security that some kind of internal political ammunition dump must not be accumulated either in Europe or elsewhere.

And now a third consideration follows. Naturally, no interference designed to undermine the prestige a specific government must take place; there is no room for that. International relations would become more rigid and could not improve if this were to happen. I consider this to be one of the weak points of the way in which the U.S. President talks about human rights. He identifies human rights with the U.S. Constitution. Thus the difficult task facing us is to differentiate between, on the one hand, those human rights that are absolutely necessary for cooperation and involve the possibility of interference to which I have referred, and, on the other hand, those human rights which are peculiar to certain kinds of ideology. We have not got very far with this work.

[(Engelhardt)] I would have a few critical remarks to make about the so-called democracy of the Western countries, especially since I have had the good fortune of knowing both systems. I was brought up in the FRG and now I live in the GDR, therefore I am very well acquainted with the existing system in the FRG. To some extent I agree with Mr Bertram when he says that sovereignty today does not mean what it meant in the 19th century. So far so good. Probably it would be an exaggeration to state, however, that sovereignty has diminished to such an extent today that we could rely on international organizations that interfere in internal affairs and that this would be proper and necessary because of considerations of security or any other reasons. I am inclined to the opposite thesis. If we do not take into account the sovereign rights of individual peoples and do not observe them, then, on the basis of the present situation, chaos would emerge. We should still take as our point of departure the fact that we live in nation-states. There were ideas in the socialist countries, too, to the effect that the process of overcoming the nation-state within the framework of a unified system would be speeded up. In practice it has been shown that this is not a road that can be taken easily and rapidly. For my part I doubt if this will happen even in the 21st century.

In my view, interference in internal affairs would lead to a significant deterioration in the political situation. Therefore I can only think in terms of the example of Helsinki so that similar conferences and similar agreements and actions may take place, elsewhere as well as in a wider framework.

[Hajdu] Nevertheless, we can talk about international security and, indeed, can we live in security even with the conclusion of a very good SALT II agreement at a time when fundamental economic issues in two-thirds of the world are not only unresolved but when differences between the developed and the undeveloped countries are growing year by year? Is this not a key issue of international security?

[(Engelhardt)] This I consider to be a very important issue and one which in the coming years may acquire even more significance. But I regard this as being closely interlinked to disarmament. If we do not succeed in overcoming the problem which has been defined as the key issue in the present international situation then both issues will weigh heavily upon us in the future.

It is well known that the world arms expenditure amounts to about $350 billion. On the other hand, there are such problems in the developing world that the 100 million children who will be growing up there as illiterates in the next few years could be taught to write and read for $3 million a year. I only wanted to point out these proportions. We are talking about a sum which is spent on arms, by the world in 3 days. The socialist countries have offered their assistance and I think that apart from the special responsibility of the former colonial countries, we, too, must make enormous efforts, otherwise we will have to face gigantic social problems in the future.

[Bertram] I find Mr (Englehardt's) remarks very encouraging. After all, in the past it happened quite often that the second world regarded the Third World as purely the problem of the first world--that the socialist countries stated: This is your business, you must attend to it, while we are not responsible for colonization and have not profited from it. However, your unequivocal description of this as a worldwide problem meets my full approval and this means that a new and significant area of cooperation between the East and West may take shape.

[Milshteyn] Naturally, the view mentioned by Dr Bertram, according to which the socialist countries are not responsible for the colonial policies of certain Western countries which, therefore, have a greater responsibility in this case is, I think, a correct attitude and an authoritative one. This does not mean, nevertheless, that these countries only are duty bound to provide help. The USSR has assisted and is assisting the developing countries; other socialist countries also provide help and, I am convinced, they will carry on doing so.

[Barnaby] We seem to be spending 80 percent of our time blaming the other side for a given problem or trying to prove that we are better than the others. I do not believe that scientists should approach global problems in such a way.

It is difficult to be optimistic about resolving the world population problem. The issues which must be solved in the coming decades are armaments and population growth. If nothing is done in the next few years then we will be facing a catastrophe later on.

[Hajdu] As we approach the end of our program, I would again like to ask everyone that just as in the introduction they gave us their views about the key issues of international security, would they now give us their opinion on whether we have a chance of seeing a more secure world in the second half of the year than now, in a year when SALT II may be realized, when the United Nations is holding a session to deal with disarmament questions, the fundamental problem of security, and when the disarmament talks in Geneva are continuing.

[Barnaby] The problem is so pressing that the UN special session on disarmament may well be our last chance to set off on the road toward nuclear disarmament--the only alternative to nuclear war and the destruction of mankind.

[(Engelhardt)] I am optimistic and believe that the changes that began in the early 1970's will continue despite minor reverses. After the Vance mission caused difficulties in Moscow it now appears that the American side is returning to the basic principles which were agreed on at Vladivostok and at later talks.

[Bertram] I do not expect much from the UN special session on disarmament, yet I am optimistic. We now have a mechanism for handling crises and continuing the dialog. The problems that we are facing, and many of which have been discussed today, are probably such that we cannot solve them. However, we must learn to live with them. The fact that these structures exist makes this easier for us and prevents us from taking irresponsible actions which might endanger our security.

[Milshteyn] As you have said, there are two trends which face and contradict each other. One of these trends is political detente and the other is the intensification of the arms race. These cannot develop side-by-side. A situation may arise in which the results achieved so far are wiped out and everything is rendered null and void. Even if the situation outlined by Prof Barnaby does not arise, a situation may occur in which we are on the brink of war. I am neither an optimist nor a pessimist: I would like to be a realist. Taking this as my point of departure and, apart from all the fluctuations which we may experience today in political and military detente, detente as a whole is irreversible.

Undoubtedly there are difficulties on this road and we cannot be satisfied with merely listing the difficulties--we must fight to overcome them. There is no alternative to stopping the arms race--the only alternative is nuclear war. However, the situation is such, and this gives cause for realism; that no one in the world is effectively interested in nuclear war. This, among other things, provides a basis for claiming that there is a prospect of bringing the arms race to an end. A second reason is that the arms race has no economic purpose--it is an irrational waste of enormous resources. The third reason is that new global problems arise which necessitate the diversion of expenditure hitherto spent on arms to the solving of these new problems which call for enormous sums of money. The fourth reason is that, as the years of detente prove, irrespective of contradictions and reciprocal accusations, we are talking to each other in a different way, we understand each other in a different way, we look at and listen to each other until an understanding is established. Finally, I agree with Dr Bertram's statement that a mechanism has now been established. [passage indistinct]

BORBELY APPLAUDS INITIATIVE, RISK TAKING IN MANAGERS

LD031350Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Our country is on the right road toward overcoming the economic difficulties of the last few years. This demonstrates, among other things, the suitability of the leading cadres. Sandor Borbely, secretary of the party Central Committee, was interviewed by Andras Tabori, staff member of MAGYAR HIRLAP, on the subject of "Management and the Leaders". Sandor Borbely emphasized that the democratic public spirit, based on mutual trust, has improved the initiative of the leaders. This is one of the most significant political achievements of the past 2 decades.

The leaders who are willing to take risks and who show initiative are entitled not only to political protection, but also moral support if their undertaking does not succeed for reasons for which they are not responsible. However, the risk of the undertaking must not amount to adventurism. Besides the good leaders, who are in the majority, there are also cadres who resemble capitalist managers rather than socialist economic leaders--but without the skill of the manager.

Speaking of the relative importance to be given to agriculture and industry, Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member, has said that neither can be promoted in the long run at the expense of the other. Thus the debate which treats the alternatives of agriculture or industry as mutually exclusive is based on error.

BIG INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL EXPORT PROFITS PREDICTED

LD010918Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] An export development credit to the tune of 45 billion forints has been allocated. Two of our dailies investigate whether or not this has been a successful investment. Examining the achievements of the heavy industry on its frontpage, NEPSZABADSAG states that while last year economic subsidies made possible an income of $6 million, a profit of $18 million is expected this year. When all the investments are completed in 2 years, the income from industrial exports to capitalist countries should grow by an annual figure of $140 million.

Eva B. Mezei, dealing with the same subject in NEPSZAVA in an article entitled "Export Goods From Credit," cites examples of those who have not fulfilled their promises of making additional profits.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS CARTER'S LATIN AMERICAN TRIP

AU0408llY Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1-2 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[Anna Piasecka commentary: "Without Enthusiasm"]

[Text] President Carter has completed the first stage--the Latin American stage--of his trip and is continuing in Africa. His visit to the two leading Latin American countries--Venezuela and Brazil--evoked moderate interest, considering such high-level meetings, and the general tenor of the commentaries of the Western press are exceptionally strong on this occasion.

Observers have evaluated the success of the Venezuela visit to be the very fact that for the first time a U.S. President was received "peacefully, although without enthusiasm" in Caracas and did not encounter a hostile response from the crowds as did Nixon and Kennedy at one time. The U.S.-Venezuelan relations are now correct, nevertheless Washington is disturbed by the oil policy of Caracas. The Venezuelan Government favors increasing the price of the crude oil exported to the United States and takes the view that such measures are an act of justice in favor of the developing countries.

Carter's mission to Brazil, whose contacts with the United States have cooled off violently in the past few years, was much more difficult. The most irritating issues are the U.S. human rights campaign, directed among other things against the Brazilian military government, and Washington's critical stand on the Brazilian-FRG nuclear contract. That these issues were discussed by Carter and Brazilian President Geisel is indirectly attested to by the U.S. President's public statement. Recalling the historical friendship between the two countries, Carter said that it is "strong enough to withstand differences."

In all, the U.S. President's visit to two Latin American capitals has produced little aside from the symbolic demonstration that Washington is not making light of its southern neighbors as it is often accused of doing. No wonder then that this visit has not elicited enthusiasm in the countries visited and has so far made no major impact in Latin America.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD032344Y Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 April, PAP--In connection with the 33d anniversary of Hungary's liberation Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz have sent, on behalf of the PUWP CC, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Polish nation a congratulatory message to Hungarian leaders Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar. The message containing fraternal greetings and best wishes reads: We can state with great satisfaction that the traditional fraternal Polish-Hungarian relations are developing and consolidating, reaching an ever higher level. We are deeply convinced that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and people will further consolidate and broaden for the benefit of our two nations and in the interest of peace and socialism.

GLOS PRACY ANALYZES 'DYNAMIC' GROWTH OF PZPR

AU0121124Y Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 28 Mar 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Unattributed article: "PZPR: 2,758,000 Members and Candidates--Increased Influx to the Party of Representatives of All Communities"]

[Text] The Polish people's efforts to participate even more actively and convincingly in the country's political and socioeconomic life are reflected in their desire to be active within the PZPR ranks. [paragraph continues]

Competing for the honor of belonging to the party, which entrusts party cards to the best and most active people leading in professional and social work, our countrymen demonstrate their complete support for the program and leadership of the PZPR and for party decisions, which they identify with their own civic views.

The development of the party has been particularly dynamic in the past few months, and the PZPR now numbers 2,758,000 members and candidates. In 1977 some 202,000 people joined the PZPR and this has been the highest number of admissions in this decade. In the first months of this year the influx of representatives of all communities into the party has been also intensive: In January and February some 46,000 people joined the party.

The development of party ranks reached its peak during the accountability-election campaign of the party. As we know, between September and December last year meetings and conferences were held by shop and basic party organizations as well as by plants, communities, rural parishes, rural-urban parishes, towns and by city districts. The party debates on the key internal party issues and on the economic and social problems were an important part of the preparations for the second national party conference, the decisions of which have helped accelerate still further our efforts to achieve the important aims mapped out by the sixth and seventh party congresses. Committing themselves to creative discussions and volunteering initiatives aimed at boosting economic efficiency, many inhabitants of towns and rural areas, including many representatives of young workers and students--this is very significant--applied for admission to the PZPR.

The voivodship accountability-election conferences held in the first months of this year were an important event in the life of the PZPR. On the basis of the directives adopted by the second national party conference the members of the voivodship party organizations drew up action programs aimed at accelerating the socioeconomic development of regions and the entire country and discussed the propagation of the models of even more effective and qualitatively higher party work. Party organizations intensified their leading and inspirational role and backed the movement of effective performance with their authority.

Also the numerous functions during which party cards were presented to whole groups of new members and candidates have been a significant feature of the quicker pulse of party internal life. These new members and candidates have carefully prepared themselves for this important moment in their lives, have realized what exacting demands the party places on those who want to compete for party membership and have recognized their duties, the importance of party responsibility and the practical tasks awaiting them.

The students' involvement in party work is significant: In 1977 some 4,250 students were admitted to the party in all academic centers and in the first 2 months of this year--1,073 students.

There is also a distinct increase in the women's share in party membership: Women accounted for 32.6 percent of all the new admissions into the PZPR last year.

The party has strengthened its ranks in all communities, which means that the working people and students have intensified their political militancy and that the workers class and all the people actively support the policy of the PZPR, especially the decisions of the sixth and ninth plenums of the Central Committee.

The most valuable people are joining the party, and party ranks are increasing in numbers and quality.

PAP REPORT ON TRYBUNA LUDU DISARMAMENT ARTICLE

LD031136Y Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Polish Press Agency reports:

PAP Warsaw 3 April.

The Most Important of All Human Rights

As already reported, TRYBUNA LUDU carries an article under the above headline which says among other things:

"As long as the arms race goes on, the danger of war will not be completely eliminated from international relations and from the life of mankind. At the same time the most fundamental of all human rights--the right to live in peace--shall not be ultimately guaranteed.

"The world spends every day about 700-750 million dollars on armaments. The overall value of military budgets of the NATO states, the main driving force behind the arms race, amounts to 170,000-180,000 million dollars annually. It is estimated that the stockpiles and destructive force of the existing arsenals of mass annihilation weapons would be sufficient to destroy the life on earth many times over.

"According to many experts, the world is facing the danger of qualitative changes in the armaments technologies i.e. the development of new kinds and systems of weapons even more dangerous than so far. Imperialist plans to launch the production of the so-called neutron weapons, a particularly inhuman "type" of nuclear arms, is a telling illustration of this.

"A further unrestricted arms race, especially in the sphere of mass destruction weapons, might threaten the development of political detente or even undermine the progress attained so far.

"Halting the mad arms race spiral is at present the fundamental, the most important condition for the protection of the right of man to live in peace.

"The socialist states have drawn conclusion from this situation for their international activity. They have put forward a postulate of complementing political detente with detente in the military sphere and recognized this as the supreme and most urgent necessity in the present day international relations. Assuming this as a general assumption, the socialist states have submitted a range of proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament.

"Unfortunately, the military detente negotiations are going on slowly and with difficulty producing results falling far short of those expected by humanity. The blame for such state of affairs should be put on NATO countries.

"The qualitative and quantitative dimensions of the arms race and dangers they pose for mankind cause that disarmament ceases to be a problem lying in the sphere of political interests of states, in the sphere of viewpoints and doctrines but becomes a matter of fundamental norms of human coexistence.

"The visible intensification of social movements not only in the socialist but also in capitalist states in favour of disarmament attests to the spreading awareness among the broadest circles of the world public opinion of the especial rank of the military detente. This social voice proves to what a degree the policy of socialist states which sees in the curbing of the arms race and disarmament the key task of the present day, suits the deepest needs of mankind."

TASS CARRIES PAP REPORT ON NEUTRON BOMB PROTEST

LD012008Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] PAP Warsaw, 1 April.

Against Neutron Weapons

More representatives of scientific circles and academic youth have joined the wave of protests of the Polish society against plans to launch the production of the neutron bomb.

Resolutions condemning the production and deployment of this new mass destruction weapon were adopted by the senates and students of the technical university in Wroclaw, the academy of agriculture in Poznan and the Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin today.

Protests against the production of the neutron bomb were voiced by the 50,000 participants in a rally of youth and inhabitants of the Kalisz Voivodship held in Kalisz today on the occasion of traditional days of Polish-Soviet friendship.

Deep solidarity with all people struggling for the curbing of the arms race and respect for the right of man to live and work in peace is voiced in the resolution adopted by members of the chief board of the Polish Teachers' Union who have firmly protested against the starting of production of the neutron bomb. "The right to peace," says the resolution, "is an indespensable and fundamental condition of international progress, development of cooperation of all nations and truly fraternal human relations".

PAP REPORT ON ACADEMIC OPPOSITION TO NEUTRON BOMB

LD310618Y Moscow TASS in English 0255 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, March 30th, 1978, TASS--Polish Press Agency Reports:

PAP, Warsaw 30, March.

Poland Against Neutron Bomb

Polish scientific circles continue to protest against the attempts to launch the production of the neutron bomb.

Firm protest against the neutron bomb was voiced by the senate of the Jagiellonian University, the school which for 614 years has been propagating the ideals of the humanism and whose professors and students were among the first victims of inhuman Nazi extermination.

"Bearing in mind the tragic experience," says the resolution adopted in the Jagiellonian University, "we protest against anything that could undermine peace and encourage the use of force or the threat to use it in international relations".

Resolutions condemning neutron weapons were also adopted today by the senates of the medical academy and technical university in Lublin as well as of the academy of physical training in Warsaw. The senate of this school appealed through the international association of higher schools of physical training (AIESEP) to sports academies of Europe and the world to join in the struggle against the production of neutron weapons and plans of deploying them in Europe.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONFERENCE 31 MAR

AU3111140Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0830 GMT 31 Mar 78 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the concluding session of the countrywide conference of people's councils' chairmen on 31 March in Bucharest--live]

[Text] Dear comrades:

The countrywide conference of people's councils chairmen, who are also first secretaries or secretaries of municipal, town and communal party committees, marks a very important event in their activity and is also a powerful political manifestation of the democracy of our socialist system. I would like to take this opportunity to warmly greet all participants in this important meeting on behalf of the Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally, and give uou our best wishes. [applause]

The conference proceedings--with the participation of the basic cadres and the direct leaders of party organizations and local municipal, town and communal state bodies, in which the entire socioecnomic development activity for raising all our people's material and intellectual well-being is actually carried out--have taken place in a highly responsible and principled spirit. The discussions--in which 77 comrades participated in the plenary sessions and 335 comrades in the debates in sections--have occasioned a broad exchange of experience and a presentation of the people's council's manysided activity to insure the socioeconomic development of all our fatherland's localities and to solve the manifold problems of activity in all fields.

I would like to state with great satisfaction that the comrades who took the floor during the conference have presented important successes attained in the activity of the party organizations, people's councils and working people as well as certain shortcomings and difficulties, while also making various valuable proposals on improving future activity. There is no doubt that the central party-state bodies will have to examine all these proposals and criticisms thoroughly and establish concrete measures for implementing everything that is required to perfect our entire activity. [applause]

I would also like to say that the discussions have pointed out that we have wonderful cadres in towns and communes as well as in all fields of activity; cadres with a sound training who are unflinchingly implementing our party policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism. I must say that I was particularly pleased by the way the comrades have presented problems related to their work in a language of high political and literary poise; a model, I could say, of how such a meeting should proceed. [applause]

The present conference is taking place in the year when we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the territorial-administrative reorganization, which was particularly important for the socioeconomic development of all our fatherland's counties and localities and for raising the overall level of civilization. We now have every reason to say that reality shows that the measures adopted 10 years ago have proven to be absolutely correct; they have unleashed the huge energies of the broad people's masses in our fatherland's towns and villages.

As is known, in the years since then we have adopted firm measures on distributing the forces of production throughout the country and insuring the development of all our fatherland's counties and localities.

An important role in this respect devolves on the decisions of the 11th party congress, which has laid down as one of the main targets the faster development of lagging counties, so that each county may attain an industrial production of at least 10 billion lei by 1980. This revolutionary measure of great importance for the more rapid development of the forces of production has also brought about profound social changes in the life of the fatherland's countries, towns and communes, thus insuring the greater progress of education, science, culture and political-educational activity, as well as the raising of all our people's material and intellectual living standard onto higher levels. [loud applause]

At the same time, the second conference of people's councils' chairmen has occasioned a review of the activity carried out since the previous conference and since the people's councils' congress. One can say that the balance sheet is positive and that the people's councils have carried out a manysided activity with good results in all fields. As is known, the socioeconomic development plan for the first 2 years of the 1976-80 5-year plan was successfully fulfilled, with an industrial production of 31 billion lei in excess of plan provisions. The industrial production development at an annual rate of 12.5 percent in the first 2 years has presented the possibility of tackling new measures to supplement the 5-year plan by an additional production of 100-120 billion lei.

In these 2 years we have attained an annual average agricultural production of 19 million tons of grain; education, science and culture, which are important factors for the entire development of our socialist society, have also developed. In this respect, it is also worth mentioning that the party and the national conference have adopted measures on raising the people's material living standard, primarily on increasing real remuneration by about 32 percent, compared with the 20 percent increase initially envisaged.

At the same time, measures were taken to increase pensions and introduce pensions for peasants in noncollectivized areas as well as to raise children's allowances and so forth, measures that determine a substantial increase in the incomes of all working people in towns and villages.

To this one should add the intensive pace of the construction of dwellings and other sociocultural establishments. As is known, on the basis of measures established by the party and state, we must build 1 million apartments during the current 5-year plan up to 1980, to which one should add about 250,000 dwellings to be built by citizens, particularly in villages. The large volume of industrial and agricultural investments and of construction of dwellings and other social establishments is making a radical change in the appearance of our fatherland's towns and villages. One could say that each town and commune is a vast building site; something that insures the high rate of development of the forces of production and the great socioeconomic development of our villages and towns, which become more beautiful every year. It also insures ever better and more dignified working, housing and living conditions for all working people, regardless of nationality. [applause]

Referring to the development rate of our fatherland, I think we can say that we have long since exceeded the story of Prince Charming, who, as you known, grew in a month as others did in a year. We now grow in less than 10 days more than we did in 1938 in a year. All these outstanding successes powerfully demonstrate the force of our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all social categories and all working people, regardless of nationality, who in close unity, under the leadership of our Communist Party, are unabatedly implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's advance toward communism. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

For all these wonderful successes, from the rostrum of the countrywide conference of people's councils' chairmen, I address to all working people warmest congratulations and wishes for ever greater successes in their activity devoted to insuring the continuous flourishing of the fatherland, to raising all the people's well-being and happiness and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of socialist Romania. [applause]

Municipal, town and county party committees and people's councils and basic party organizations in all socioeconomic units have a particular part to play in attaining all these great achievements in all fields, since they unite the efforts of all working people in implementing the 11th congress program for raising our country onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. That is why, from this high conference rostrum, I would like to address to all party organizations and people's councils in all our fatherland's localities, and all socioeconomic units and to all communists warmest congratulations and best wishes for new successes in their future activity devoted to the progress and prosperity of the fatherland, to the well-being of the working people and to the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

Life and reality strongly demonstrate, year by year, month by month and day by day, the correctness of our party policy and of the 11th congress program based on creatively applying general truths and laws to the concrete conditions prevailing in our country and on the concept of dialectical and historical materialism, which gives a clear perspective to our fatherland's progress along the road of the new socialist and communist civilization. [applause]

Dear comrades, we are entitled to be proud of everything we are attaining through the enthusiastic work of all our people. However, this should not lead us to complacency. We must never forget that in our activity, in the activity of party organizations and people's councils, there are still many shortcomings and mistakes which prevent the results from always being as great as the efforts invested. During the conference many comrades referred to a number of deficiencies manifested in the activity to date. I would particularly like to stress that not all party organizations and people's councils have given priority to fulfilling the programs for the socioeconomic development of the respective localities. Unfortunately, manifestations of formalism and bureaucratism are still quite apparent in the work of certain party organizations and people's councils. I cannot say that these manifestations are stronger than those apparent in ministries and centrals, but they are strong enough. [applause]

Actually, we should openly state that not all people's councils fully carry out the tasks devolving on them in leading the entire activity in their territorial-administrative units, in accordance with the constitution's provisions and the laws of people's councils. This is due to certain shortcomings in the activity of these bodies and particularly to the fact that many ministries and central bodies continue to show a certain lack of trust in the force and capacity of people's councils and to manifest powerful trends of excessive centralism, something which prevents the people's councils from commendably fulfilling the important tasks incumbent upon them. [applause]

Although a number of clear guidelines were laid down with regards to increasing the powers and responsibilities of people's councils, in fact they were not fully implemented. Moreover, certain measures have also been taken to reduce certain powers which they enjoyed in the past, such as certain administrative powers and particularly the appointing of specialist cadres in the communes. [applause; cheers; chants]

I referred to these aspects, which in my opinion are essential and constitute the main cause of many shortcomings in the activity of people's councils, with the thought and determination to take the necessary measures to eliminate these negative phenomena and improve the activity of people's councils in all fields. [applause]

This requires that we take resolute measures, in the spirit of the provisions of the country's laws and in the spirit of decisions of the 11th [RCP] Congress and national conference and of the recent Central Committee plenum, to expand the powers of people's councils, to eliminate negative states of affairs and to raise overall activity onto higher levels. We must put an end to manifestations of excessive centralism and lack of trust in the force of people's councils and we must proceed in implementing decisions to increase the autonomy and strengthen the economic-financial self-management [autoconducere] and self-administration [autogestiune] of all territorial-administrative units. [applause]

It must be well understood that the increase in the role of county, municipal, town and communal people's councils and the improvement of their activity are a decisive factor of commendably implementing decisions of the 11th congress and of the December 1977 national conference, in order to insure our fatherland's firm progress along the road of progress and civilization. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, town, municipal and communal party organizations and people's councils should give priority to the program drafted by the 11th congress and to the national conference decision concerning the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward communism. These decisions are well known; you are familiar with the socioeconomic development plan until 1980. Therefore, I will not refer to them now. It is necessary to take all measures to insure the unabated implementation of the 5-year plan and all development programs for branches, subbranches and programs and of territorial development plans for counties, towns and communes thus insuring the complete fulfillment of plan provisions in all fields, until 1980.

In this respect, the party organizations and people's councils on whose territory all industrial units are situated must take resolute action to carry out investment projects on time and to timely commission all capacities and to attain the planned production. Particular attention should be paid to qualitative questions, to the assertion of the scientific-technical revolution and to the transition from quantitative accumulation to a new quality in all fields of the socioeconomic life, including in the activity of party-state bodies.

The struggle to introduce technological progress and to raise the technical and qualitative level of production must be a constant daily concern of all party organizations, all people's councils and all working people. Particular attention should be paid to increasing economic efficiency, by reducing material production costs and by raising the utilization level of raw materials and materials. At the same time we should devote greater attention to the proper organization of production and work, to the mechanization and automation of production process and to the increase, on this basis, of labor productivity in all units.

The recent measures adopted by the Central Committee plenum on improving management and planning, [Ceausescu falters] on the self-management [autoconducere] and self-administration [autogestiune] of economic units and on the basic index of newly created production expressed through net production and item specification production must lead to the adoption of resolute measures in all socioeconomic units for firmly applying them and giving incentives to each working man to raise the quality and level of economic efficiency and of all our activity. [applause]

Very important tasks devolve on people's councils in the field of agriculture. We have very clear programs and plans in this respect, too. At the recent Central Committee working meeting on agricultural matters, I dealt in detail with measures to be taken to unabatedly fulfill these plans and rapidly develop agricultural production in communes and towns, so that we can attain a modern and highly productive agriculture.

As I also said at the first conference with the people's councils' chairmen and party committee secretaries, the communal people's councils, even the town people's councils in towns with an agricultural production, bear full responsibility and must insure normal and uniform agricultural activity, both in state enterprises and agricultural cooperatives and in private households.

The people's council must insure that agricultural works are carried out on time and under optimum conditions, it must attain an increasingly greater production and must guarantee the harmonious development of all agricultural branches, in keeping with established plans and programs. I was very pleased to learn here of the party secretaries and people's councils' chairmen who have presented a number of good results attained in agricultural development. Unfortunately, there are still many communes and localities where the agricultural production is not up to the possibilities available and the efforts made. We must take all necessary measures to insure that the established programs are carried out, both concerning the production of grain, industrial plants, fruit-growing, wine-growing and vegetables as well as animal breeding.

We are still lagging behind in the fulfillment of some of these programs, consequently we must do everything possible to insure that in the remaining 3 years of the current 5-year plan we can make good these lags and can fulfill all programs for increasing agricultural production.

The results attained in many communes and many state and cooperative agricultural units as well as by many citizens clearly show that we have everything necessary to fulfill the agricultural development program and that it is within our power--I am now referring to party organizations, people's councils and citizens in all localities--to achieve much higher crops by 1980 compared with those to date. [applause]

It is necessary to take resolute action to insure, in each locality, both the products required by the state fund, in accordance with existing plans and contracts, and the products required for the people's consumption. In this respect, I think that the plans of each locality, town and commune should openly specify both the products to be delivered to the state fund and those reserved for the people's consumption, including products required by various experts working in villages.

I would also like to mention in this context the measures established at the meeting with the agricultural aktiv, namely that a part of the supplementary production of meat and other animal and agricultural products in excess of plan provisions can be left to the respective units, communes or localities--provided that the established number of livestock has been attained--to insure better supplies for the respective localities. [applause]

However, I seriously draw attention, comrades, to the need to take all necessary measures to attain the planned production, excess production in all fields and the established number of livestock, and the animal production of meat, milk, eggs and so forth, thus fully insuring reserves for the central fund and the necessary quantities for the people's consumption.

Important tasks are incumbent upon people's councils in developing local industries, arts and crafts as well as services to the people. In this respect, along with important achievements, much remains to be done and resolute action should be taken to better meet the requirements of working people both in towns and villages. Concerning the development of local industries, of arts and crafts, on the basis of local resources as well as of services, by taking into account the needs and requirements of the people and society as a whole one could say that, in many localities, we have only just started. There are opportunities for increasing production in this field many times and laying serious bases for industrial activities in communes, thus also insuring permanent work there for all citizens, even when there is no agricultural work to be done; and we must take resolute steps in this direction. [applause]

We have special programs in this field including those for services to the population. Therefore, I will only dwell on the need to take all measures to insure that these programs do not remain only on paper, but are fully carried out. I believe that we must pay particular attention to developing the industrial activity, arts and crafts as well as services in villages, by taking into account the continuous increase in the requirements of our working peasantry and other inhabitants in the villages.

A very important role devolves on municipal, town and communal people's councils in carrying out the planning programs of towns and villages. We must openly state that what we have done so far in this respect is still very little. It is true we have made some good starts in those localities where we have carried out a number of important activities. However, in the great majority of communes and villages there are still deficiencies in this field. Insufficient action is being taken to carry out the planning of localities, to concentrate them and to build the new houses and establishments on the basis of planning designs and models.

It must be well understood that the implementation of party-state decisions to urbanize villages and raise their civilization level, as a condition of gradually bringing living conditions in villages closer to those in towns, requires resolute measures to carry out planning programs and to turn each commune into a strong administrative unit, an agricultural-industrial town, which can insure increasingly better living and working conditions for all inhabitants. [applause]

Some speakers have referred here to measures for insuring the sewerage system, roads, highways, streets and other urban works, which are necessary and justified; however, without the firm implementation of planning programs and without the reduction of inhabited areas and without a transition to building multistorey houses, we will not be able to adequately modernize the villages.

It is impossible to provide the necessary materials for sewers, water pipes, electricity energy for villages that extend over kilometers and even tens of kilometers; it must be well understood and we should make sure that each citizen understands that we must speed up the concentration of villages and communes in well organized territorial-administrative units so that they can fully benefit from the achievements of civilization with regard to housing and to schools, cultural clubs and other fields. [applause]

Therefore, the implementation of planning programs and the reduction of the area of towns and communes is a compulsory requirement for fulfilling the program for raising the urbanization and civilization level of all localities in our fatherland. By 1980 we will have to finalize the models of the 300-350 communes that will become agricultural-industrial towns by 1990. At the same time we must concern ourselves with insuring planning programs and models for each commune, so that everything built is built on a new base and takes into account the requirements of urbanization and of the eventual transformation of each rural locality into an agricultural-industrial locality. [applause]

I insist upon this thing so that everybody understands that we do not have to consider the number of 300-350 communes that we want to turn into agricultural-industrial towns until 1990 as a maximum limit; we must actually concern ourselves with each commune, and everything we do in each commune, both in the field of socioeconomic development and in other fields, should aim at the same goal. There is no doubt that there will be many mayors and many inhabitants ready to compete with the previously mentioned 300-350 communes and they will also want to turn their localities into agricultural-industrial towns by 1990. [applause]

Taking into account the large-scale construction and modernization of our towns and villages, it is necessary to devote all our attention--I am particularly referring to villages now, as well as to towns--to insure that the new housing construction should take account of the architectural characteristics of the respective area, should harmoniously blend what is useful with what is beautiful and should give a new look to the towns and villages of our fatherland, a look that is worthy of the age of socialism and communism. [loud applause; cheers]

We must pay particular attention to measures for properly organizing health care in villages and towns. I particularly want to draw attention to the measures to stabilize medical cadres in villages, by sending experienced doctors there after they have finished several years of practice in hospitals and in strong medical centers [applause], so that we can insure medical care at an adequate level in all towns and villages of our fatherland.

In the new law on the people's health protection, we decided to include this provision as well as other provisions, proceeding from the fact that practice in production, hence medical practice, too, presupposes that graduates, the new doctors, should learn from more experienced doctors and master their profession not only from books but also from those who have practiced it for a long time. We do not wish the practice to be at the expense of the working people. [applause]

The people's councils should also devote more attention to the educational process, in keeping with Central Committee decisions and provisions of the country's laws on organizing education on new bases and broadly linking education on new bases and broadly linking education with research and production.

As I have mentioned on many other occasions, we now have a good organization of the educational process; this organization should for a long time provide the sure framework for carrying out the entire activity. It is now essential to raise the qualitative level of our education, in accordance with requirements of the socioeconomic development, on the basis of the latest achievements of science and human knowledge. [applause]

In this respect, the people's councils are directly responsible for implementing the measures to raise education onto the level demanded by the current development stage of our society. Along these lines we must take action to place the agricultural vocational training onto a new basis, in accordance with new requirements of agricultural production, so that every peasant can attend agricultural vocational courses and can become a good agricultural expert. In this respect, I think it necessary to take concrete measures in each country and commune to organize agricultural schools, including mechanization schools. The agricultural worker, each working man in agriculture, must work with the tractor and agricultural machines and must be familiar with agricultural and zootechnical problems. [applause]

Some comrades have referred to the need to insure the availability of tractor drivers and mechanics during peak periods. I believe that this problem is very important but that it should be solved in each county and commune. I do not think that the comrades who referred to this problem were asking for additional tractor drivers and mechanics, whom they would use from time to time. As a matter of fact, all agricultural workers, beginning with the agricultural cooperative's chairman, chief engineer, accountant and the entire personnel working in various fields, as clerks for instance, should know how to operate a tractor and the agricultural machines [applause] so that during peak periods they can work directly on tractors and agricultural machines. [applause]

At a more general level, I believe that in communes other workers from various fields, including workers from the people's councils and even the people's councils chairmen [applause], should also be able to handle tractors and agricultural machines.

For when they are in the fields they should not only look at tractors but, if need be, they should be able to lend a hand and at least show the tractor driver how to plow and work better. And if time permits, he should even work for some hours. This is even pleasant. [applause]

Acting in this manner, any problems that arise regarding agricultural work during peak periods can be solved rapidly within the framework of each agricultural unit and each locality. To put things openly, comrades, among ourselves and this is heard only by those watching television [laughter, applause] and indeed only those watching hear it, it happens in communes during peak periods that one finds [word indistinct] and in buffets and even at the people's council still a great number of people. If all these people would lend a hand and drive a tractor there would be too many drivers; we would not have enough tractors for all the people in communes standing idle during that period not doing any work. [applause]

Comrades, this is how we should understand the organization of the activity of self-management and self-administration [autocondurere, autogrstiune], so that in all localities we are able to organize the rational use of all resources--material and financial and primarily the most valuable and important labor force, the human force, the use of people, because they are the people who are able to capitalize on everything we have and insure the intensive rate of development in our fatherland. [applause]

Dear comrades, the decisions of the recent party Central Committee plenum regarding the improvement of leadership and planning of the socioeconomic activity refers also to the activity carried out by the people's councils of all grades. One can state that we have achieved an appropriate organizational system, that clear laws have been adopted regarding the life in towns and communes; we have designs, mock-ups and plans available on town and village planning and a long-term plan regarding socioeconomic development. Therefore, we have clear guidelines on how problems should be solved in a uniform manner. Had we adopted the present measures 10 or even 5 years before on self-management and self-administration, in the broad sense that we refer to them now, without having this organizational and legal framework available, we obviously would not have recorded appropriate results. Many mistakes would have been made.

Now, however, I believe that, having the appropriate framework, it is an objective necessity also to take economic and financial measures to strengthen self-management and self-administration so as to give all economic bodies and the people's councils, too, the necessary means to fulfill their role in the socioeconomic development. [applause]

This presupposes a more intensive concern on the part of the people's councils and the regional party organizations to insure the appropriate conditions for developing various industrial activities, and especially for developing agricultural production. At the same time, self-management and self-administration make it necessary for each territorial-administrative unit--town or village--to have its own budget of incomes and expenditures. We must take such action so that in a few years all localities in our fatherland are able to finance everything themselves, so that they do not have wait for financial support from the state budget. [applause]

The achievement of firm economic and financial self-management and self-administration in all localities and territorial-administrative units requires plans on the socioeconomic development of each locality as part and parcel of the national uniform plan on socioeconomic development. Each town, each commune must have an annual plan and a 5-year plan regarding both the republican industry and the local industry, regarding agriculture and services, trade, education, health, cultural activity and so forth.

The plan of each territorial-administrative unit must cover the entire activity being carried out in that area, irrespective of the subordination of unit or industrial and agricultural enterprises.

These plans must be widely discussed with the citizens in the respective locality, in party bodies, in people's councils so as to establish the necessary measures to implement these plans under the most favorable conditions.

At the same time, along with the measures established for housing construction by enterprises, we must see that in each locality the program on housing construction should be clearly worked out and that the people's councils should be fully responsible for the implementation of this program, regarding both dwellings built by enterprises or other units and those dwellings built by themselves. All housing construction must be included in the plan of the given locality--town or village--and be part and parcel of the program on town planning and development. [applause]

To stress and increase the responsibility of local bodies--in order to strengthen the process of self-management and self-administration--it is necessary for all personnel in towns and communes to be directly supervised by the people's councils and be paid by them. [applause, cheers] I am referring to teachers and professors, doctors, veterinary surgeons and other specialists active in a given commune in the political, educational and economic field. Certainly, the specialists in the production cooperatives, in industry are subordinate to the collective leadership of the respective units and are paid by them. Along this line, we must think in the not too distant future, up to the end of the current 5-year plan, when the agricultural engineers should also be paid directly by the agricultural production cooperatives. [applause]

Even if, for some time, it is necessary to pay a certain part of these people from the [state] budget, it is abnormal, comrades, to speak about increasing responsibilities in the leadership of the production process, in education, in the medical field and so forth, and about the principle of profit sharing in the case of people who do not receive anything from the given enterprise, unit or commune. They would know that the assessment of their activity, their remuneration and even certain bonuses are received from bodies that do not even know anything about their activity. [applause]

This is why it is normal for the personnel carrying out activity in a given locality--town or village--to be directly supervised by the party--state organizations in the given territorial units and the people's councils. [applause] Undoubtedly, the county people's councils, the ministries and the other central state bodies will be responsible in their field of activity for the respective cadres and for their training. The given cadres must be part and parcel of the personnel of the respective town or commune and must be fully responsible to the party organization, to the people's councils and to the working people in the given localities. They are responsible to the inhabitants of the respective locality for their activity. They are paid and granted bonuses by these bodies for the work they perform. [applause]

Thus we will, indeed, be able to implement the principle of paying people according to their work, and according to the quantity and quality of the work performed. For the professor, the teacher, physician and all can perform work that is better or worse. Can the physician, so to say, who grants medical assistance between two train times--1000-1700 hours--receive the same wage as the one who spends day and night in the commune? Of course not, comrades. [applause]

We must understand that the remuneration according to work does not only apply to workers who work with machines, but also to those who work in offices, technicians, scientists, professors, teachers, physicians and agricultural engineers, all of them must perform such work to receive their entire wages. [applause, cheers] You will applaud again if I mention that this also applies to the party secretaries, all party officials and the mayor! [applause, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

It is understandable, dear comrades, that every one at his work place--both party and state aktivists, from top to bottom--must also take action and fulfill their tasks under most favorable conditions because only thus will they have the moral authority to request all others to do the same. It is necessary for us to understand full well that one cannot speak of strengthening self-management and self-administration in territorial-administrative units without insuring all necessary economic and financial means so that they are able to fulfill their role and tasks.

All these measures of strengthening autonomy and self-management and self-administration must be viewed within the framework of general measures adopted by the Central Committee in the spirit of the 11th congress decisions and those of the party national conference for the entire socioeconomic life within the process of improving the leadership and planning of the national economy and of developing socialist democracy and insuring the active participation of all people in the leadership of all sectors of activity. [applause]

At the same time, this also presupposes increased responsibility for the central bodies and of the role of the national uniform plan. It presupposes the constant implementation and the harmonious blending of the principle of democratic centralism with the principle of autonomy, of self-management and self-administration, so that our entire activity will proceed along the same line. Let us do all we can so that our entire state body will operate as a huge body which insures the unification of the efforts made by all people to resolutely implement the program formulated by the 11th party congress. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the implementation of all these measures requires an increased role of the party organization and of the people's councils, the constant improvement of their work style and methods. The activity carried out by each people's council and by each council chairman must be characterized by a lofty sense of responsibility, by perseverence and determination in the proper management of localities, in encouraging what is new in all fields, it must be characterized by a close link with the masses of working people to unite the efforts of all people with a view to the rapid socioeconomic development of each locality and of the entire country.

It is necessary for us to constantly remember the broad nature of the people's councils--the most democratic form for the masses' participation in the leadership of all territorial-administrative units and in the leadership of the state's affairs, the expression of the superiority of our new socialist system which does all it can so that the working people, irrespective of nationality, all people are able to actively participate in the leadership of all sectors of activity and thus consciously shape their own future, their communist future. [applause]

The more than 56,000 deputies of the city and communal people's councils elected last fall in a democratic manner are a telling expression of the desire of all people to resolutely implement the domestic and foreign policy practiced by our party. Both the social composition and the national composition excellently reflect equal rights for all the citizens in our fatherland, irrespective of nationality. Everyday life has shown that, regardless of what language is used--in speech, study or song, in work, in the activity of implementing the party program--a single language must be used, the language of work, the revolutionary dialectical-materialist language. [applause]

Undoubtedly, the people's councils have great responsibility and I must state with great satisfaction that they do credit to this responsibility of insuring the resolute implementation of the party's nationality policy and of guaranteeing equal rights for all the fatherland's citizens, irrespective of nationality, in all fields.

This is a constant feature of our life, day by day, hour by hour. [applause]

It is worth mentioning here as well that more than 20 percent of the deputies are nonparty members. This shows that our party's concern is to create conditions and the appropriate framework for the participation of all our country's citizens in the political life and in the economic, social and territorial leadership. In this context, I want to again draw attention to the need to take all necessary measures to insure the participation, both in the activity of the people's council and in that of their commissions and in the mass and civic organizations and other bodies, of non-party members too in the leadership activity. It is also necessary to improve the activity of the councils of the Socialist Unity Front and of the commissions for organizing citizens who are not party members, so that an ever increasing number of working people who are not party members will actively participate, together with the party members and under the party's leadership, in the leadership activity in all fields. We must take constant action in the direction of using the excellent organizational framework which we have created with a view to the masses' participation in leadership work, to broadening socialist democracy--factors of great importance in uniting the efforts of all people and our communist party's leadership in implementing the program on raising the fatherland onto new and higher peaks of progress and civilization.

The improvement of the activity carried out by the people's councils, the achievement of the measures I have referred to require the improvement of the activity carried out by the party organizations and their increased role in leading the activity in each town, commune and in each territorial-administrative unit and in each socioeconomic unit.

We have strong party organizations available, almost 40 percent of the total of the 2.76 million party members work in villages; this is a huge force which acts with great determination in the direction of the state's socioeconomic development and of raising its level of civilization and of bringing the living conditions in villages closer to those in towns, thus being able to implement the great tasks entrusted to them by the party under favorable conditions. [applause]

It is also necessary to strengthen the political-educational activity, to intensify the activity of shaping the socialist awareness of the new man, the builder of the most just system in the world. A new quality in all fields presupposes a new man with a broad horizon, a thorough training and professional and political qualification, a man who will note in time what is no longer in keeping with reality and must therefore be eliminated and what is new and must be stimulated and boldly promoted in all fields of activity; a man with a thorough scientific dialectical-materialist training who is characterized by a broad revolutionary outlook and full confidence in the people's forces and in the party's force and who is convinced that it is in our power to make communism triumph on Romanian soil under the party leadership and in complete unity. [applause, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

In this great activity, it is necessary for the press, radio-television and the other mass media, the union of creative workers, the publishing houses to pay an even greater attention to the political-educational activity in towns and villages, especially to that in villages, so that they play a more active role in this vast revolutionary process of transforming society, the forces and relations of production, and especially of transforming man and shaping a progressive man, a decisive factor in implementing everything we propose to achieve in our country.

The improvement of the entire activity requires the effecting of the activity carried out by the county party committees and the county people's councils which must grant more efficient support in resolving the multiple problems in the towns and villages of our fatherland.

It is necessary to stimulate, to a greater extent, the spirit of self-criticism and criticism. We must understand that broad and open discussions--within the party with the masses of working people and with all citizens in our fatherland--of the multiple problems regarding the socioeconomic development is a requirement to reveal shortcomings and drawbacks and to use the positive and good experience and to insure the necessary measures to continue to improve all our activity.

It is in this sense that the recent measures must be understood as well which are envisaged in the law and the decision on resolving the working people's notifications and proposals. It is necssary for all leaders of party and state bodies and all workers within these bodies to pay greater attention to problems raised by the working people, both personal ones and those of a general nature. They must act to resolve them. They must constantly strengthen the links with the masses of working people. We must create conditions for the active participation of all people in discussing problems, laws and decisions and the measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings and at improving work because only by strengthening the participation by the communists within the party and by developing party democracy and by developing broad democracy within our state will we be able to insure the participation of all citizens in the leadership of state affairs. Only thus will we be able to insure the ever better solution of all problems, thus insuring our fatherland's firm progress. [applause]

At the same time, the implementation of the entire set of measures worked out by the Central Committee also presupposes an improved work of the central bodies, beginning with the Central Committee and its executive bodies, an improved activity in the apparatus of our Central Committee and in the other party-state bodies. I want to draw special attention to the need to improve the activity of the people's councils committee which has great responsibility in rapidly resolving the many problems raised by everyday life and in insuring a day by day control and guidance in implementing the country's decisions and laws.

One can say that many things remain to be done in this respect. I have mentioned that certain measures have already been taken regarding a greater decentralization in the field of housing construction, including the endorsement of projects which was a useless red-tape exercise on the part of the people's councils committee. For once we have standard housing projects; for once we have a plan on housing construction--we do have plans and mock-ups on town planning--there is no need for any other approval, except that the given people's council has to build its projects in conformity with these instructions and plans and in conformity with the material consumption norms. [applause]

However, it seems that instead of understanding that the engineers in a given institute should help solve problems on the spot, they thought it was better to stay in Bucharest and deal with papers which are no use to anyone. [applause] I would like to dwell on this so that the other ministries and central bodies may understand that we must firmly stop this state of affairs. We must let people's councils act in conformity with the laws and decisions and let them fulfill their tasks by granting them help and support in practically solving problems.

This is true for all economic ministries with responsibilities in guilding the economic activity of the people's councils. It is true for the State Planning Committee which is also directly responsible for the activity of people's councils in the economic and urban activity, not to mention the need and responsibility it has in drawing up and implementing the economic plans of counties, towns and villages. At the same time, we must understand that this also concerns the Council for Socialist Cultural and Education which has been slightly criticized--in my view it deserved greater criticism--because here too bureaucracy is quite strong and this party-state body has been unable to introduce a new work spirit and to permanently mobilize its forces and those of all creative people in support of the cultural-educational activity in towns and communes. [applause]

So that no one can say that I have forgotten about education, I cannot state that the Ministry of Education has nothing to improve in the manner in which it guides and supports the proper progress of education. Here too we must mention bureaucratic practices, and all personnel at this ministry must focus on granting help in communes and towns so that the educational process takes place under the most favorable conditions and at an appropriate level, in conformity with the country's laws and decisions. [applause]

It is understandable, comrades, that the measures we have adopted and must apply are really an improvement in the work styles and methods of all party bodies and organizations and of all state bodies, from top to bottom and from bottom to top. Let us adopt a new work spirit, and new methods, let us renounce completely red-tape practices and let us insure the rapid solution of problems so that we clear the road for asserting the creative energy and initiative of the party-state bodies and of the working people who can and have proved that they are able to perform real miracles! [applause]

We have a long-term program available regarding the entire development in our fatherland; we have the 5-year plan and concrete programs for all fields of activity. The recent decisions adopted by the Central Committee, the improvement of the overall leadership of all socioeconomic activity complement the democratic organizational framework we have available with the economic and financial means necessary for the proper progress in this activity.

Thus we have everything necessary to insure a more rapid development of our socialist fatherland and constant increase in the material and cultural living standard of all our people--the supreme goal of the party's policy, the essence of the new society we are building in Romania! [applause]

What is now decisive is the organizational work, the practical activity of implementing the programs, plans and decisions. Let us act so that each person at his work place will make his ever more active contribution to achieving these excellent programs and prospects for the fatherland's socialist and communist development, which will lead to continuously improving the material and cultural living standard of all people and to strengthening our fatherland's defense capacity and its independence and sovereignty. [applause, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Dear comrades, it is a well known truth that the successful construction of socialism in our fatherland is a valuable contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism and its prestige and a contribution to the cause of social progress and peace. Concerning ourselves with implementing the development programs of our fatherland, we never forget that we must do all we can to contribute to strengthening cooperation and unity among the socialist countries, the relations with the developing countries and with the nonalined countries and, at the same time, to develop relations with the developed capitalist countries, too, thus actively participating in the international division of labor and in the world exchange of material and cultural values.

We firmly base our international relations on the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, respect for each people's right to develop freely and in keeping with its desire, without any outside interference. [applause]

In the future, too, we are determined to make our active contribution to resolving the many problems of international life, strengthening European security and achieving the new international economic order, to general and primarily nuclear disarmament and to achieving a better and more just world on our planet.

We shall act [applause] with all our determination to strengthen cooperation and unity with all communist, worker parties, with the socialist, social-democratic parties and with all revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the belief that the unity of these forces, the intensification of the struggle by the people's masses and by all peoples for a new, democratic policy is an essential factor for the triumph of new and equal relations and for insuring peace and progress throughout the world. [applause]

Dear comrades, in conclusion I want to express the conviction that all participants in the conference, all the party organizations and people's councils will act with great determination to implement the party's decisions and the country's laws, the decisions adopted by the second conference of the chairmen of people's councils, so that up to the 1980 election and up to the people's councils congress, they will record important results in implementing the program on socioeconomic development in all sectors and in the continuous improvement of the material and cultural well-being of our people. [applause]

Once again I want to draw attention to the need to take firm action to implement this year's plan in all sectors, to pay particular attention to investment and housing construction and to other social activity. It is especially necessary to take all necessary measures to complete sowing in time, considering that there is a serious lag. It is not necessary to stress that the timely completion of sowing, as I stressed at the agricultural meeting, is a decisive factor in recording a good output this year.

This is why I ask all people's councils and all party organizations to give priority--as soon as they are home again--to the measures so that all sowing activity and the other agricultural work is completed on time, together with all the other measures in all fields. [applause]

I am fully convinced that the discussions and decisions of the national conference of the chairmen of people's councils and of the party secretaries will give an even greater impetus to the activity by all people's councils and by all party bodies and organizations and that they will raise the level of all activity.

With this conviction, I wish all those present at the conference, all deputies of people's councils and the party committee and members ever greater successes in their entire activity! [applause, cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS OPENING OF SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION 3 APR

AU031323Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning attended the official opening of the national exhibition on scientific and technical creativity, an event of great significance in the country's socioeconomic life which opens up a number of events occasioned by the Romanian Science and Technology Week organized and achieved under the noble aegis of the party secretary general."

The exhibition is part of the national Song to Romania Festival organized at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative.

"The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Manea Manescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, at the exhibition hall was an opportunity for the numerous Bucharest inhabitants present--researchers, designers, students, working people from Bucharest's large economic units--to express their complete satisfaction with the concern shown for developing science in all sectors of social life."

Comrade Ion Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, warmly greeted Ceausescu's arrival and then invited him and "the other comrades of the party-state leadership" to visit the exhibition.

ISRAEL'S FOREIGN MINISTER DAYAN VISITS

Ceausescu Holds Talks

AU031422Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, this morning received Moshe Dayan, minister of foreign affairs of the state of Israel, who is on an official visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. Abba Gefen, Israeli ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The Israeli minister extended a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, together with best wishes for good health. Expressing thanks, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed greetings and best wishes to the Israeli prime minister.

During the ensuing talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on current international questions, especially matters pertaining to the Middle East situation.

Andrei Hosts Dinner

AU032030Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Our country's minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Stefan Andrei, gave a dinner in honor of the minister of foreign affairs of Israel, Moshe Dayan, this evening.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER CERVETTI DEPARTS 29 MAR

AU32229Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 78 p 8 AU

[Text] Comrade Gianni Cervetti, member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate and Secretariat, left Bucharest 29 March. The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, RCP Executive Political Committee member; Vasile Musat, RCP Central Committee secretary; and Ghizela Vass, RCP Central Committee member, as well as by party aktivists.

BRIEFS

JOINT FRG BANKING TALKS--Romanian Minister of Finance Paul Niculescu received Helmut Guthardt, chairman of the administration council, and Ruediger V. Treschkow, member of the administration council of the Frankfurt-Bukarest Bank A.G., who participated in the meeting of this bank's administration council held in Bucharest. The sides discussed questions regarding the results of activity carried out by the joint Romanian-FRG bank, banking operations in support of Romanian-FRG financial and economic cooperation. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 78 p 8 AU]

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF EIGHTH SLOVENE PARTY CONGRESS

TANJUG Reports on Opening

LD031424Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--The Eighth Slovene League of Communists Congress began today at the trade fair in Ljubljana. The gathering was opened to the tune of the Internationale by Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communist Central Committee. He also chaired the opening plenary session.

After the formal opening of the congress, President Popit welcomed the delegation from the LCY Central Committee led by Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee, and the delegations from the central and provincial committees of the leagues of communists of the republic and provinces. He also welcomed the delegations from the Trieste and Carinthian Slovenes as well as those from the provincial leadership of the Communist Party of Austria, the regional committee of the Communist Party of Italy and the Vas County delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Franc Popit then welcomed all the other guests of the congress, which included Edvard Kardelj and Stane Dolanc, veterans of the workers' movement such as Miha Marinko and Franc Leskosek, people's heroes, members of the Council of the Federation and represenatives of the sociopolitical organizations and public life of Slovenia.

After the standing order of the congress was adopted, the proposed agenda was voted on and adopted. Commissions were elected and the congress secretariat nominated. The verification and candidate commissions were immediately called upon to begin their work.

The congress adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of the congress organs.

2. Report from the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee on the work of the Slovene League of Communists between the seventh and eighth congresses, reports from the statutory commissions, the court of honor and the supervisory commission of the Slovene League of Communists.

3. Report on the tasks of communists in the development of socialist self-management democracy and the general development of the Slovene League of Communists.

4. Discussion and adoption of decisions concerning the reports and speeches, resolutions, standpoints and decisions of the eighth congress and the changes and amendments to the Slovene League of Communists regulations.

5. Elections of members of the Slovene League of Communists organs and the LCY organs from Slovenia.

Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, then took the floor and read his report which was received with thunderous applause by the delegates and guests.

The Slovene League of Communists congress and the forthcoming congresses and conferences of communists in the other republics and provinces and the 11th LCY Congress are a special opportunity for the very open and criticial examination of the degree to which we communists have succeeded or failed in the realization of our tasks and what we can do to speed up our progress toward the goals we have set ourselves, said Grlickov. He stressed that an open, critical and creative dialog was necessary in our work and that it consistuted an unavoidable precondition for progress along our revolutionary path.

Aleksandar Grlickov made the assessment that on the agenda of the League of Communists policy priority should be given to the position and continued development of the political system of socialist self-management. The conclusions of the 30th session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the opening report by Comrade Kardelj at the session and his study are the basis on which the deeping of and justification for the democratic content of our society are realized.

Aleksandar Grlickov then dealt with the foreign policy of our country and stressed that with its nonalined policy under the leadership of Comrade Tito, Yugoslavia had gained an international position and capacity for influencing political events in the world far beyond our material and other possibilities.

The delegates then examined the proposal and adopted the decision concerning the candidate lists and number of candidates for the organs of the Slovene League of Communists and the LCY. It was decided that the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee should have 70 members, the statutory commission 15, the comrades' court of honor 30 and the supervisory commission 7. The number of candidate members of the LCY Central Committee was also determined--19 from Slovenia, 2 for the statutory commission of the LCY and one candidate for the supervisory commission. It was decided that 60 members of the Slovene League of Communists should take part in the 11th LCY Congress.

The proposal was adopted that the discussion of Franc Popit's report, the proposed resolution of the eighth congress and the changes and amendments to the Slovene League of Communists regulations should be continued in the commission for socioeconomic development, for the development of the system of socialist democracy, for the development and statute of the Slovene League of Communists, for ideological questions of education, upbringing, science and culture and for international relations. It was noted that the basis for work in the commissions were the documents of the eighth congress.

The congress will continue its work in commissions at 1630 this afternoon.

Franc Popit Report

LD031250Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0240 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, began his report as follows:

"We have gathered here at the Eighth Slovene League of Communist Congress to review and assess, as elected delegates, our work and the circumstances in which we work and to agree on our future goals and tasks. The success achieved in social transformation gives us new strength and incentive to work with even more creative elan on the strengthening of the self-management position of the working man in our socialist society and in this way makes us aware that his fate and the fate of the Slovene people in Socialist Yugoslavia are in his hands and that his progress and that of all of us and the development of the material and spiritual welfare of society depend entirely on his work and responsibility."

"The social position of the working man and worker in associated labor and the political system growing out of it is also an expression of the power of self-management. We have achieved important success in the development of material production and in the expansion of all spheres of social reproduction. We have concentrated on the development of highly productive production, a high level of technological processing, the increasingly ramified division of labor, and the securing of a more balanced economic and social development."

According to Popit, this success was achieved only after settling accounts with liberalism, technocratism and national intolerance. Since then the development of the political system and particularly the self-management delegate relations has enabled working people and citizens to realize more directly their interests and needs and to decide the joint and general social interest. The processes of social reproduction are going over into the control of the working people. This is expressed in production, science, education, culture and other spheres of life.

In his report Popit went on to analyze the realization of the principles of our nonalined policy and cooperation with other parties and movements. Starting from the Berlin conference of communist parties, he said, the viewpoint of diverse paths to socialism has come to the fore. Socialism will be victorious so long as there is no dogmatism, dictation, anathemas or exclusion of people from the party ranks and as long as there is a comradely dialog. Only in this way are the initiatives and creative powers of the working class of each nation set free.

However, this is not the case in Carinthia and Burgenland, where our minority suffers the pressures of ideological reaction, general cultural backwardness and national narrowmindedness.

The bending of Austria before great German nationalism spoils its relations with Yugoslavia. It also weakens the position and standing of Austria in international relations.

Franc Popit then discussed the unbridled expansion of terrorism as an expression of political, economic and moral contradictions in the present-day world. The only visible way out of this dead end street is in the strengthened struggle of the working class and people against exploitation and domination and for greater rights for man all around.

Describing the development of our system of national defense, protection and security, Popit noted that this movement was becoming mass in character, was linked with the SAWPY and was directed toward the action of the League of Communists.

In solving the tasks facing us in associated labor, he added, the material development of society must not be divorced from or examined separately from the transformation of socioeconomic relations. Unfortunately, the entrepreneurial logic or the desire for commercial profit are still present in many quarters at the expense of self-management transformation. In order to develop more quickly income relations the rights, obligations and responsibility incurred from past labor must be realized. As regards the increasing means for investment, they are still not being formed to a sufficient degree though association or among organizations of associated labor, but rather in large part through issues of bonds, foreign credit, obligator reserves, savings and other things. These are elements of the old practice. In this way no incentive is given to the economic interest of the worker in more rational management of the means of social reproduction.

Popit went on to urge the faster development of income relations and of the free exchange of work between the joint services and workers in basic activities and between workers in social activities and the users of their services. Present conditions do not, he said, stimulate creative productivity on the part of the workers for their work was identified with expert and administrative work.

In his report he dealt with questions of culture and the tasks of communists in this sphere. Proceeding from the observation that the achievements of cultural and artistic creativity deepen and increase the scope of man's freedom and that for this reason they should be subjected to constant critical scrutiny, Popit said: "Each new step in the consolidation and deepening of self-management widens the freedom for creating, for self-management is its highest peak so far."

In his report Popit also discussed current problems and trends in science in Slovenia. Science, too, stressed Popit, should be firmly linked to the needs, interests and practice of the working class, the productive practice of the worker and the creativity of the working class. We need a Marxist science which will be interwoven with the process of the historical emancipation of labor. For this reason, we aspire toward the self-management and thorough-going transformation of research activity, culture, education and upbringing as important qualitative factors responsible for the development of productive forces and socialist self-management relations. Marxism is a trustworthy signpost in this process.

For this reason, Popit concluded, we are duty-bound to continue devoting our fullest attention to the raising of Marxist theoretical culture and knowledge, which are the precondition for the success of revolutionary practice. Marxism must affirm itself at all levels of education and work training. It will help us in the formation of a socialist moral consciousness and practice and in the development of socialist self-management democracy, reciprocity and solidarity.

"I am convinced that we have overcome the dilemma imposed upon us a few years ago by those who extolled the extreme liberation of the market economy and underestimated the development of contemporary industrial production to further the economically justified development of the tertiary sector, a fact which led us into increasingly great structural disproportions in social reproduction.

Our organized activity has already produced many economic results. We have been witness to, for example, an intensive development in activities which we defined as top priority. In the last few years through intensive effort and organized social action we have removed our deficit in the electrical energy industry, intensified investment in the raw material base and the production of food and gradually, though still with considerable difficulty, we are realizing a new orientation in the development and modernization of the transport infrastructure. We have also seen the first positive results in the reorientation and structure of the balance of payments of Slovenia.

A large part of Popit's report was devoted to the tasks of communists in adjusting the political system to social relations. The political system, he said, must become an instrument in the hands of the working man so that he should have as much influence as possible on social happenings. The subjective forces must make it possible for the interests of the working class to be freely manifested without the pluralism of party interests, without the mediation of one or more parties.

"Man and his interests", Popit stressed, "is the starting point and center of our efforts in going beyond what has already been achieved. Through his self-management role he changes the system and all its institutions into social reality and this he then adjusts to his needs and interests. However, we are not talking about a system which can by itself solve social contradictions."

"Within the framework of the delegate system, communists, members of the SAWPY and other sociopolitical organizations must include themselves in a creative and organized manner in all the processes whereby decisions are formed--from the taking of initiatives to the selection of problems for treatment, from the democratic adoption of decisions to the execution of agreements."

Popit went on to discuss the tasks of communists in the Socialist Alliance and other organizations. A program platform formed within the League of Communists unites the working masses and the people, social organizations, delegations and self-management organs into a single front of socialist social action.

The work of a communist is more difficult today than at the time when the party held the fundamental levers of decision-making and issued directives. For this reason the importance of theoretical work and training has increased, and in particular the importance of the communist consciousness. The unity of communists is no longer created through statutory discipline but rather forged in action and in the struggle for common viewpoints. The principles of democratic centralism must not be applied mechanically but rather as a means of ideological struggle, a fight between arguments and creative discussion.

Popit concluded his program report with the following words: "Revolutionary creativity and responsibility have never been too difficult for Slovene communists. Nor has any self-sacrifice ever been too great. In this a great role has always been played by the effective power thanks to which our working man and Slovenian people have hitherto always emerged from all revolutionary transformations as victor. The Slovenian people, together with the other peoples of Yugoslavia trod the path of its own authentic development and have been capable of successfully defeating all the social, material-economic and sociopolitical difficulties and crises which inevitably arise in such a tempestuous revolutionary development of social productive forces and socialist self-management relations. Our membership of the Slovene League of Communists and the LCY and our responsibility for the self-management development of our society oblige us to continue nurturing and developing that valuable revolutionary virtue thanks to which we enjoy standing and trust among the workers and working people of our country and the world."

Grlickov Address

AU031500Y Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1112 GMT 3 Apr 78 AU

[Speech by Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, greeting the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia in Ljubljana on behalf of the LCY Central Committee and LCY President Tito, in Serbo-Croatian--live]

[Text] Comrade delegates: I have the honor and special satisfaction of greeting the delegates and guests of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia on behalf of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY president, Comrade Tito. [applause]

The president of the LCY, Comrade Tito, and the Central Committee send you best wishes for success in the congress' work and hope your overall results will decisively contribute to the further development of socialism in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and thus also in Socialist Yugoslavia.

Your congress, and the coming congresses and conferences of communists in the other republics and provinces, as well as the 11th LCY Congress, provide a special opportunity for a frank and critical discussion about the extent to which we communists have succeeded and where we have not succeeded in implementing our tasks and about what we should do to accelerate our progress toward our objectives. A frank, critical and creative dialog about our work is indispensable and is a direct prerequisite for progress along our revolutionary path.

The report of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and the report [by its president, Franc Popit] we have just heard show that in the period since the seventh congress, the communists and the people of Slovenia, who are noted for their hard work, have achieved results of exceptional importance in the social and material development of their republic. Thus, naturally, they have contributed to the further development of Yugoslavia and to the implementation of the policy of the 10th LCY Congress.

We communists of Yugoslavia--we can again justifiably say this on this occasion--are achieving results in the comprehensive social, material and cultural development of the country, in the further strengthening of the equality and the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, in insuring the stability, independence and territorial integrity of our country, and all this represents the best evidence that we are on the correct path.

This is also clearly confirmed by the continuity of our political line, which we have followed consistently so far and which we will further perfect and supplement at the coming congresses and in the future. However, also now we are encountering numerous and not easy problems which obstruct our more rapid development. We discuss these problems more frequently and more frankly than our successes. These problems are difficult in the very nature of things because they are still ahead of us. However, they are no greater than the many problems we have successfully overcome in our past development, while our overall forces have in the meantime been greatly increased.

As a revolutionary movement we have embarked on the road of a further deepening and a thorough study of the democratic substance of our society based on socialist self-management. The further development of the political system of socialist self-management is the first question on the agenda of the priority policy of the League of Communists. The conclusions of the 30th session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Edvard Kardelj's introductory speech at this session and his study [Directions of the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management] are the foundation upon which we carry out this dialog.

We have been searching for a long time for new forms of direct democracy which would correspond to the conditions of socialist self-management. We are searching for new forms of democracy in socialism and of socialism in democracy. This is a continuous goal of our political strategy and revolutionary practice and for us, the communists of Yugoslavia, this is not a new and unknown task.

It goes without saying that the further development of the political system of socialist self-management has been and is directly linked with a more concrete determination of the place, role and the manner of activity of the subjective socialist forces, primarily the League of Communists and the Socialist Alliance. This development is directly linked with a democratization of relations within the League of Communists itself.

In the search for the proper place and role of the League of Communists and other subjective socialist and progressive forces no dilemma arises for us as to whether the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists should increase or not, but rather the question is how the League of Communists should implement its leading role under the new conditions that have been created by the new constitution and the law on associated labor and in which the centers of political power are moving away from the state and its apparatus to the increasingly more developed self-managing structures of associated labor.

There can be no doubt that under the new conditions the League of Communists will effectively implement its leading role only if it involves itself on democratic foundations in cooperation with all socialist forces in adopting decisions in self-managing organizations of associated labor, in the delegate assemblies and in the socio-political organizations. This implies the readiness to seek, in cooperation with all working people, solutions for the development of society, a readiness to offer concrete political and economic solutions, as well as the readiness to withdraw and to correct an offered solution when a better solution is found in a dialog held on an equal footing.

This also presupposes the readiness for a decisive struggle against all real enemies of socialism and socialist self-management, the enemies of the brotherhood and unity and the quality of the peoples in Socialist Federal Yugoslavia.

With our revolutionary political strategy we have created and are creating the conditions in which the revolution, imbued by humanism, will form a new image of both the working man and the communist. We have created and we are creating the conditions under which all working people, among them also communists, will be free, will have the right to their own conscience and will not have to bargain with it.

We will continue to create the revolutionary conditions under which the awareness of one's own interest would not lead to a neglect of solidarity among the working people, under which the struggle for a full implementation of national equality will create wider scope for internationalist solidarity. Accelerated material forces of the society are of vital importance for our entire progress, for the development of socialist self-managing democracy and the human, individual and collective freedoms.

For this reason the strategy of the League of Communists for the future period dominantly (?shows) the need for effort aimed at developing the natural productive force more rapidly at increasing productivity and the operational efficiency. In parallel with this, a more rapid solution of the problem of unemployment is undoubtedly a necessary prerequisite for achieving the economic and political goals of our strategy.

Comrade delegates: Our foreign policy and communications with the world are based on firm and lasting foundations. No historic or concrete element exists that would motivate a change in our country's foreign policy. With its nonalined policy, under the leadership of Comrade Tito, Yugoslavia has acquired such an international reputation and possibility to influence the political trends in the world as considerably exceed our material and other possibilities.

In saying this, we do not want to say that during the elaboration of the political line for the 11th LCY Congress there have been no questions in this field that do not deserve our attention. The increase in contradictions between the nonalined countries calls for a comprehensive study of these contradictions and for a need to base the political action on these foundations in order to resolve them more successfully.

Profound changes in the world have demanded and demand considerable adaptations in the workers movement's strategies. The process of emancipation of the workers movement is developing turbulently and cannot be halted. The demands that one's own political line be inspired by national conditions are increasingly more explicit. Hence, the demands for the further assertion of a diversity of paths in the struggle for socialism and for building socialism, something for which the LCY has long since worked with full resoluteness and is continuing to work.

All these circumstances have influenced the fact that great changes have occurred in the system of relations between the communist and workers parties in the workers movement in general. The doctrinaire, political and ideological pluralism in the workers movement has assumed new, broader proportions, something that is not a weakness, but rather the strength of the movement, which encourages the further development of socialism as a world process.

In the LCY policy in the communist and workers, liberation and progressive movement we proceed from the fact that socialism as a world process on its road to developing into a world system will not progress to the extent possible unless a doctrinaire and political pluralism of different socialist alternatives is adopted and unless a mutual respect for these alternatives is insured. In our political strategy we remain open to the world, which influences us just as we influence it. In this lies our strength and for this reason, instead of occuying ourselves with portraying our future in advance, we have decided to gather our forces to successfully implement our goals.

The unity of the League of Communists, the confidence of the workers class, peoples and nationalities, the resoluteness and capability of the League of Communists to persist together with other socialist, democratic and progressively oriented forces, in implementing our goals are a certain guarantee of our future. Naturally, we also are not keeping idle in respect to preparing the people for the country's defense. The all-people's defense and social self-protection and the armed forces of the Yugoslav Army are also the fundamental factors of our independence and our territorial integrity. Naturally, to implement our political line in our daily actions successfully we must be steady, stable and primarily realistic.

In the future as well we will live stretched between what we want and what is possible. This means that we must always find a point between what we want to achieve and what is realistic. This means that we must avoid both unrealistic optimism as well as false pessimism. We must always bear in mind all these circumstances because we all decide our destiny, our future together. Specifically, we do this in all our circles, in work communities, in the organizations of the League of Communists and in the socio-political organizations. Along this road of political action we communists of Yugoslavia have never betrayed either ourselves or the interests of the workers class and of our peoples in the past and neither will we do so in the future. [applause]

Linked with the historic role, name and work of Comrade Tito, president of the LCY, the LCY has won an important part in the overall development of our country, it has raised high the reputation of Socialist Yugoslavia and the League of Communists in the world, in the workers movement, in the struggle for peace, for social progress and for socialism.

Expressing to you once again the best wishes of Comrade Tito, president of the LCY, and of the Central Committee for the successful work and conclusion of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia, allow me to wish the communists and working people of Slovenia new successes and achievements in the development of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, thus also in the development of the LCY and our Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. [applause]

Long live the League of Communists of Slovenia, long live the LCY headed by Comrade Tito. [applause]

Congress Continues Work

LD032341Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The delegates and guests of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia continued work this afternoon in five congress commissions--for socioeconomic relations and development; for development of the political system of self-management democracy; in the commission for development and statute of the League of Communists of Slovenia; in the commission for ideological questions of upbringing, education, science and culture; and in the commission for international relations.

The Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia began this morning with a plenary session at which the report was delivered by Franco Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

TITO GREETS KADAR, LOSONCZI ON HUNGARIAN HOLIDAY

LD031312Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1101 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the Hungarian national holiday, President Tito has extended felicitations to Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party First Secretary Janos Kadar and Presidential Council President Pal Losonczi.

In the telegram, President Tito expresses the conviction that fruitful cooperation between the two countries, peoples, governments and parties will further be promoted in the interest of consolidating mutual trust and understanding and world socialism and peace.

TANJUG REPORTS ON FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

LD032109Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to the statement released by the Federal Information Committee, today's session of the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, discussed several issues concerning the economic system, economic policy and relations between our country and other countries. Some sociopolitical and organizational issues were also discussed.

The Federal Executive Council determined the proposed law on the organization and jurisdiction of federal organs of administration and federal organizations. The proposed law envisages that from 16 May this year onward the following federal organs of administration should exist: eight federal secretariats, six federal committees, three federal administrations, and three federal inspectorates.

In addition, the federal organizations would consist of nine federal institutes and three federal directorates while the federal bureau for matters of employment would have the status of a sociolegal entity and would be part of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection. The archives of Yugoslavia would also have the status of a legal entity.

There would be the following federal secretariats: Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Federal Secretariat for National Defense, Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, Federal Secretariat for Finance, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, Federal Secretariat for Market and General Economic Affairs, Federal Secretariat for Justice and Organization of Federal Administration, and Federal Secretariat for Information.

There would be the following federal committees: Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Federal Committee for Agriculture; Federal Committee for Transport and Communications; Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection; Federal Committee for Questions of War Veterans and Disabled; and Federal Committee for Legislation.

The following would have the status of federal administrations: Federal Administration for Customs, Federal Administration for Flight Control and Federal Administration for Radio Communications, The following would have the status of federal inspectorates: Federal Market Inspectorate, Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate and Federal Aviation Inspectorate.

According to the proposed law on the organization and jurisdiction of federal organs of administration and federal organizations, there would be the following organizations: Federal Institute for Social Planning; Federal Institute for Prices; Federal Institute of Statistics; Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation; Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute; Federal Institute for Standardization; Federal Institute for Patents; Federal Institute for Measures and Precious Metals and Federal Geological Institute.

In the same vein, the following would operate as federal directorates: Federal Directorate for Food Reserves, Federal Directorate for Reserves of Industrial Products and Federal Directorate for the Turnover and Reserves of Special Purpose Products.

Today's session of the council also determined the proposed law on aviation and adopted several bylaws. The bylaws include: a decision determining the exchange rate of foreign currencies in order to determine the basis for calculating customs and other levies and for calculating duty rebates in exports and for proving the right to imports and payment; a decision supplementing the decision on conditions of providing powers to banks to carry out payments with other countries from credit transactions with foreign countries and for carrying out foreign exchange transactions in Yugoslavia; and a decision supplementing the decision on utilizing foreign exchange which citizens and legal entities have in their foreign exchange account or as foreign exchange saving deposits.

LCY'S HODZA ADDRESSES PRISTINA PARTY CONFERENCE

LD312020Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Pristina--Significant positive results have been achieved in the Pristina municipality in the development of socialist self-managing relations in the period since the 10th congress.

In addition, dynamic economic activity has taken place, the further growth of the working class and strengthening of its material and social position has been achieved. The social product of the municipality has been increased two-and-a-half times. Industrial production has increased by an annual average of 14 percent, over 11,000 new workers have been employed, construction has begun of 4,000 new apartments in social ownership and the electrification of all villages in the commune has been completed.

All this, as was stated at today's electoral session of the municipal conference of the League of Communists, has been achieved thanks to the dynamic activity of the League of Communists, of other sociopolitical organizations and thanks to the self-sacrificing commitment of the working class and all working people.

Taking part in the session were Fadilj Hodza, Dzavid Nimani, Mahmut Bakali, Dusan Ristic, Asem Vlasi; as well as Svetomir Lalovic, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; delegations of the leagues of communists of Belgrade, Titograd and Nis; secretaries of the municipal committees of neighboring municipalities; cadres from Pristina holding posts in the province, republic and federation; representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, and many other guests.

Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke at today's session of the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Pristina.

As you already know from the precongress debates and activities, we have agreed that the LCY program should not change. The correctness of its strategic assumptions have been unamibiguously confirmed through the practice of socialist construction at home and on a broader international scale, said Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, at the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Pristina.

Referring to topical international problems, Fadilj Hodza said that the process of detente, which has brought about significant results especially in Europe, now evinces considerable delays and obstacles. The situation in the hotbeds of crisis is not changing for the better, and new areas of unrest are growing alongside the existing ones. The arms race is continuing in all regions, while the military blocs increase their struggle to expand their sphere of influence.

In opposition to these negative processes, the great activity is developing of Comrade Tito, our country and of other nonalined countries as well as of other progressive and peace-loving forces, directed toward strengthening the positive trends in international relations, toward preserving peace, international cooperation and the further democratization of relations generally in the international community.

In particular, mankind must urge the limitation and further expansion of nuclear weapons. The nonalined countries are in the front rank of those countries in favor of this policy. However, the nonalined countries, and not only they, cannot accept the obvious desire on the part of great powers to create and guarantee, under the guise of the nonproliferation of nuclear arms, a monopoly not only of nuclear technology for military purposes but also of technology for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Such desires are discriminatory as regards all the non-nuclear countries and practically mean an attempt to impose new commitments on the developing countries and hamper their more rapid emancipation, said Fadilj Hodza.

Aslan Fazlija was elected new secretary of the Municipal Committee of the Pristina League of Communists. At present he is a member of the Federal Executive Council.

The participants of the session sent a greetings telegram to Comrade Tito.

DORONJSKI RECEIVES PRC ENVOY FOR FAREWELL AUDIENCE

LD032359Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the SRFY Presidency, today received in a farewell audience Chang Hai-feng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the SFRY. On this occasion Doronjski presented the ambassador with the Order of the Yugoslav Banner with Sash bestowed on him by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito for his services in developing and consolidating cooperation and friendly relations between the SFRY and the PRC.

The reception and presentation ceremony was attended by Slavko Kuhar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Milan Knezevic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Marko Drobac, counselor of the SFRY presidency; as well as representatives of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade.

SUNDIC VIEWS GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD311849Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] With its meeting with Stane Dolanc and Aleksandar Grlickov in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium yesterday, the CCP study delegation ended its 3-week visit to Yugoslavia. The visit of the CCP study delegation created the indispensable prerequisites for further successful cooperation between the two parties on the principles of equality, mutual understanding and respect for the specific aspects of the building of socialism in the two countries. Here is a commentary by Milika Dundic:

The CCP study delegation's 3-week visit to Yugoslavia took place, as expected, in an atmosphere of complete trust, mutual understanding and respect for the specific aspects of building socialism. During the talks held in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the CCP study delegation's visit was assessed on both sides as a significant step toward the promotion of cooperation between the two countries. An LCY study delegation will pay a return visit to China, which will in practice create all the indispensable prerequisites for a constant exchange of views and experiences on all questions of mutual interest.

From the start the international public has accepted the normalization of party relations between the LCY and the CCP as a logical continuation of the all-embracing and fruitful talks held in Peking in midsummer last year between Tito and Hua Kuo-feng and their closest associates. Since President Tito's visit to the PRC, Yugoslavia and China have exchanged a large number of delegations, thus fully carrying out the program of cooperation planned for the past period in various fields.

Thus it has been shown that the two socialist countries have much in common and that there are no insurmountable obstacles to their successful cooperation, which provides further proof that if complete respect is shown for the principles of equality and the specific aspects of building socialism, it is possible to overcome all the differences and misunderstandings which have had a negative effect on the relations between China and Yugoslavia and their parties.

In this connection it should be particularly stressed that the friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is being carried out both in the two countries' mutual interest and in the interest of the cause of peace and active international cooperation. No one who cherishes lasting and stable peace in the world can feel threatened by the successful development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

The CCP study delegation was able to acquaint itself with the entire internal development of socialist self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia and see for itself that the LCY wants to cooperate with the CCP on the basis of friendship, equality and mutual understanding.

A visit by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, to Yugoslavia can also be expected this year. The new meeting between Presid Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng would represent not only a continuation of their useful dialog in Peking last year but also a full rounding-off of the patient efforts made by the two governments and parties to place Yugoslav-Chinese relations on firm foundations which would not be subject to external influence and any possible changes on the internationa scene.

In fact, the nature of the present Yugoslav-Chinese relations allows us to count without hesitation on their durability and stability. These are also the impressions with which the CCP study delegation is leaving Yugoslavia.

TANJUG CITES IZVESTIYA COMMENTARY ON SFRY-USSR TIES

LD032342Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2215 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Soviet-Yugoslav relations are becoming increasingly ramified and they embrace various spheres, such as economy, foreign policy and culture, IZVESTIYA, the organ of the Soviet Government, writes this evening in a special commentary in connection with the visit to Moscow by Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs.

IZVESTIYA stresses that the relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR have a stable and systematic character, that they are founded on endeavors toward mutual understanding and trust, respect for mutual experiences and strict adherence to the principles of independence and equality. These principles, the commentary stresses, are being confirmed during top-level meetings which have become a tradition.

In this connection, IZVESTIYA points out the significance of Vice President Minic's visit and of the messages sent to Leonid Brezhnev by SFRY President Josip Broz Tito. The handing over of the message and the talks in the Kremlin, as IZVESTIYA stresses, represent a significant stage along the path of the further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Yugoslav mutual cooperation.

The paper stresses that the talks in the Kremlin took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere and that it was noted during the talks that the relations between the two countries and parties were developing successfully.

The commentary stresses that particular attention was paid in the talks to the most important international issues. The paper emphasizes the statement made by Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, that the talks noted the joint view that only the continuation of the policy of relaxation of tension could lead to the consolidation of peace and security and to the development of equitable international cooperation in settling unresolved problems. IZVESTIYA also notes that Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation represents a factor which contributes to progress and consolidation of peace and security of peoples.

IZVESTIYA also stresses that Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation is also developing rapidly and it goes on to emphasize in this context that the Soviet Union is "the chief trading partner of Socialist Yugoslavia" as it handles over 17 percent of the Yugoslav foreign trade.

BORBA DISCUSSES CEMA PLANS FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL INTEGRATION

AU011846Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Lazar Martinovic report from Warsaw]

[Summary] Warsaw, 22 March--"Commenting on the recently held Budapest conference of representatives of the highest forums of the socialist parties on ideological and international problems, TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, noted that 'this phenomenon suits the well advanced integration of the countries of the socialist community' and that such conferences 'along with the conditions under which the socialist societies are developing and under which each party operates, help to solve similar problems appearing along the road to a common social and political goal.'"

Such conferences have become frequent "because they fit into the adopted concept which has recently been thoroughly elaborated that 'the characteristic of the present stage of the development of the socialist community is a close link between economic integration with the process of comprehensive drawing closer in the field of politics, ideology and cultural life.'"

In other words, this integration should not be limited only to "commodity exchange, investment credits, joint planning, specialization and cooperation, but it must also include the entire field of social and political life. Every belief that in the process of socialist integration the socioeconomic structures will be automatically coordinated is considered a mistake. 'Today, when we are richer by our experiences, the most reputable Polish weekly POLITYKA stressed, the systems in which economies function must be drawn closer together and this must include the methods of planning, management and prices, as well as the applied solutions pertaining to the organization of social life, education, science and industry.'"

According to Warsaw sources, certain steps have already been made in this field. A permanent CEMA institution for coordinating social policy was formed 2 years ago. "For the time being this institution is predominantly working on an exchange of information on the main tendencies of the socioeconomic policy and on certain specific solutions and achievements in the individual CEMA countries."

A conference was later held which dealt with problems of social policy. The problems were discussed regarding which the CEMA countries should coordinate their policy. Information is now being collected on all these problems.

"There Are Many Differences

"Solutions will not and should not be identical, the Polish side stressed, and the housing policy, which is different in the individual CEMA countries is an example in this connection In the USSR the state builds most apartments while in some other socialist countries people participate in funding housing construction. Solutions are also different in the policy of employment, pay and other social amenities.

"However, regardless of the existing strong demographic, historical, cultural and other specific traits, the aspiration toward creating a universal model is obviously increasingly more expressed.

"In the second stage of this process 'which we are slowly approaching,' as Polish theoreticians say, there will not be only an exchange of information between the Warsaw Pact countries on the topic of goals and instruments of socioeconomic development, but also on their coordination. In the third stage the implementation of a common policy is expected, something which will be preceded by an international agreement.

"This transition from one stage to another stage of coordination in social policy is simultaneously the result of a deepening of integration, as well as its precondition.

"Everything leads to the conclusion that one wants to persist on the intention to create--at the soonest possible time--a social integration of the camp, regardless how complicated this may be. In some fields it may even be hardly feasible, because, at least in the present discussions, there is no mention of the specific nature of development of the individual countries, their national peculiarities or economic complementariness, which is certainly one of the vital factors in the integration process imagined in this way."

BORBA REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR BELGRADE NONALINED MEETING

AU0119300Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] "The preparations for the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries, which will be held in Belgrade from 25-29 July, are in full swing."

The host of this meeting faces a great task because "prominent representatives of over 100 countries, liberation movements and international organizations will come to Belgrade in July."

Work is also being carried out to insure all organizational-technical conditions for successful work of the meeting.

The conference will be held in the Sava congress center, which offers the best facilities for the participants of the meeting and for newsmen who will follow this meeting.

Aleksandar Demaja, official of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, who heads the secretariat for the organizational preparations of the conference, has said that measures are also being taken to accommodate the participants of the conference, the guests and reporters.

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